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# USSR Report

CONSUMER GOODS AND DOMESTIC TRADE

No. 44



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**CONTENTS****CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION**

RSFSR, Tajik Trade Network Development Discussed by Republic Officials (SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA, No 6, 1982) .....	1
Introductory Passage	
Shimanskiy Lists RSFSR Trade Objectives, Vsevolod Pavlovich Shimanskiy Interview	
Grishina Lists Tajik Achievements, by Raisa Mikhaylovna Grishina	
Lithuanian Meat, Milk Production Figures (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, various dates) .....	17
Milk Production in Early July	
Mid-Year Figures for Meat, Milk Production	
Milk Production Figures to 1 August	
Meat Production Figures to 1 August	
Meat, Milk Production Figures to 1 September	
Reports on Milk Production in Latvia by 10-Day Periods (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, various dates) .....	35
Milk Production in the Second 10 Days of July	
Milk Production in the Last 10 Days of July	
Milk Production in the First 10 Days of August	
Milk Production in the Second 10 Days of August	
Problems With Produce Supply to Baku Outlined, Solutions Urged (VYSHKA, 8 Aug 82) .....	43
Lithuanian Rayon Fails To Meet Milk Production, Procurement Goals (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 15 Aug 82) .....	46

Food Industry Workers Plan Overfulfillment of Assignment (IZVESTIYA, 18 Aug 82) .....	49
Self-Service Trade, Product Packaging Should Improve Customer Service (Ye. Danilov; EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, Jun 82) .....	52
Waste in Food Packaging Decried (A. Lebed'; PRAVDA, 26 Aug 82) .....	56
Sellers of Agricultural Surplus Air Views (E. Krásnyanskiy, I. Shikhman; SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA, 2 Jun 82) .....	60
Furniture Assortment Needs Diversification (V. Usov, O. Tret'yakova; SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA, 25 Mar 82) .....	64
<b>HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	
Individual Rural Housing (K. Kavmidinov; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 12 Jun 82) ..	67
Furthering Construction of Individual Housing (EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, No 26, 1982) .....	70
<b>CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES</b>	
Basic Directions for the Improvement of Working Conditions for Women (G. G. Remizova, et al.; MYASNAYA INDUSTRIYA, Jun 82)	73

## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### RSFSR, TAJIK TRADE NETWORK DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED BY REPUBLIC OFFICIALS

#### Introductory Passage

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian No 6, 1982 p 6

[Text] Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the labor collectives of our branch are waging a persistent struggle to raise the standards of customer service and incorporate progressive forms and methods of work. Working closely with industrial collectives, they are striving to expand the assortment and improve the quality of goods and satisfy public demand more fully.

Our correspondents met with RSFSR Minister of Trade V. P. Shimanskiy and Deputy Chairman R. M. Grishina of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and asked them to discuss the development of trade in their republics, the achievements of labor collectives and the tasks facing branch personnel.

#### Shimanskiy Lists RSFSR Trade Objectives

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian No 6, 1982 pp 6-11

[Interview with Vsevolod Pavlovich Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade, by magazine correspondent in Moscow, date of interview not specified: "Levels of Growth"]

[Text] "In our friendly family of nationalities, the economies of all Soviet republics are growing dynamically. Modern industry, agriculture, science and the genuine flourishing of culture--these are the distinctive features of each and every one of them today. At the same time, they have their own unique features and specifically national characteristics"--from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Question: The entire country is preparing for a wonderful anniversary--the 60th anniversary of the USSR. "In the constellation of equal republics," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "the RSFSR is the leader, in terms of population, territory, natural wealth and economic, scientific and technical potential." Of course, this also applies to trade. In 1980 the RSFSR accounted for 57.3 percent of total commodity turnover in the USSR. What rate of increase in commodity turnover--this basic indicator of the prosperity of the Soviet people--is anticipated in the Russian Federation in the 11th Five-Year Plan and what will republic trade personnel have to accomplish in this connection?

Answer: The national economy has changed to the point of unrecognizability over the last 60 years in all of the union republics, including the RSFSR, where national income increased more than a hundredfold. Real per capita income in the RSFSR increased more than sixfold over the last 40 years and the average monthly wage of workers and employees, which reached 177.70 rubles in 1980, is more than five times as high as the prewar figure.

The growth of real public income and the output of consumer goods has considerably increased the consumption of material goods and improved consumption patterns. Retail commodity turnover, including the public dining sector, in 1980 was 13.3 times as great as in 1940 and 1.7 times as great as in 1970.

Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade (combined) in the Russian Federation was 151.7 billion rubles greater in the 10th Five-Year Plan than in the 9th. The republic population was able to buy much more clothing, linens, furs, knitwear, hosiery, synthetic detergents, haberdashery items, cosmetics, rugs and carpeting, furniture, dishes, radio equipment and passenger cars. There was a simultaneous increase in sales of the most important foods--meat, fish, dairy products, eggs, margarine and vegetables.

The higher material and cultural standard of living of the RSFSR population increased expenditures on the purchase of durable goods. In 1980 there were 91 television sets, 89 refrigerators and 76 washing machines for each 100 families in the republic.

It is significant that the largest absolute increase in retail commodity turnover is envisaged for the current 5 years. It will increase by 27.4 percent and will reach 192 billion rubles in 1985. This means that we will have to work with redoubled vigor.

Trade personnel in the Russian Federation coped successfully with the retail commodity turnover plan in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The population was sold various goods worth 1.1 billion rubles over and above the plan and the supplementary assignment. Total commodity turnover was 8.4 billion rubles, or 4.3 percent, greater than in 1980. Per capita sales rose 4.8 percent and amounted to 1,172 rubles. By the end of the five-year plan the figure will reach 1,388 rubles and will be 24.2 percent higher than the 1980 figure.

The further equalization of urban and rural consumption levels is also envisaged. This will be accomplished by means of a higher growth rate in per capita turnover in the consumer cooperative network.

The formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its successful development provide vivid proof of the accuracy of the CPSU's Leninist policy on nationalities. It has resulted in the equality, fraternity and indissoluble unity of the nationalities and ethnic groups of the USSR and in their friendship and cooperation, which is based on the solid foundation of the unified national economic mechanism.

All of the nationalities and ethnic groups living in the RSFSR can be credited with tremendous achievements in economics, culture and the elevation of the

standard of living. The 16 autonomous republics, 5 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs ensure their free economic, political and cultural development.

Retail commodity turnover is developing quickly in the Tatar Autonomous Republic (it is 19.8 times as great as in 1940, and per capita turnover is 17 times as great), and the respective figures for the Yakutsk ASSR are 20.7 and 9.8 and the figures for the Dagestan ASSR are 16.6 and 10.3. Old buildings unsuitable for trade have been replaced by new and modern trade enterprises with, as the saying goes, the latest word in technical equipment.

Significant changes have taken place in trade in Khakass Autonomous Oblast, where commodity turnover has increased 35-fold, including a 20-fold increase in per capita turnover. The respective figures in Gorno-Altay Autonomous Oblast are 16-fold and 15.4-fold.

The material and technical base of trade is undergoing substantial changes. Facilities are being built in every single autonomous republic, kray and oblast in the Russian Federation. During the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans the amount of capital invested in the development of the material and technical base exceeded 5 billion rubles, and the figure for 1981 was 450 million rubles.

In the last decade and in 1981, 2.3 million square meters of warehousing area, storage facilities for 3.1 million tons of potatoes, vegetables and fruit and refrigeration distribution facilities with a capacity of 210,000 tons were completed in the system of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade. Trade centers were built in Krasnoyarsk, Chelyabinsk and Irkutsk, department stores were built in Tomsk, Ordzhonikidze, Stavropol and Smolensk and consolidated wholesale bases were built in Moscow, Leningrad, Khabarovsk and Barnaul.

Such modern trade enterprises as self-service department stores now also hold a "residence permit" in the republic. The inhabitants of all large cities are now well acquainted with them.

In our efforts to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1981) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade and the Improvement of Trade Services for the Population in the 11th Five-Year Plan," we are concentrating on the remodeling and technical re-equipping of existing trade enterprises.

The reduction of manual and heavy physical labor through the incorporation of progressive technological processes and new equipment should become the distinctive feature of current technological progress in trade. To meet the objectives of the current five-year plan, we will install almost 950,000 pieces of various types of equipment in trade enterprises and bring the total number up to 2.3 million. In addition, we will be replacing much of our equipment: Trade will receive more and more electronic scales and cash registers, automatic wrapping and packaging equipment, electric loading and stocking equipment with a higher reach and complete sets of equipment for automated warehouses.

One of trade's important tasks in the current 5 years will be the active encouragement of industry to increase the output of consumer goods of high quality in the necessary quantities and assortment.

Trade's interrelations with industry take many diverse forms. One form is the permanent exhibit of consumer goods. These exhibits essentially represent working organs of trade and industry for the production of new goods.

The exhibit in Saratov deserves special praise. Surveys of oblast industrial enterprises are conducted here for the disclosure of reserves for the manufacture of new items. Judge for yourselves how productive this work has been. In the 2 years of the exhibit's existence, 50 new items have been mastered at enterprises in the oblast, most of them of union jurisdiction, and 22 of the simplest items no longer have to be shipped to Saratov Oblast from other oblasts.

Strong, businesslike contacts between trade and industry have been established in Leningrad, Voronezh, Krasnoyarsk, Chelyabinsk, Saratov and Novosibirsk.

To increase the output of items of the simplest assortment, whose production is not planned centrally, coordinating councils of wholesale base directors have been set up in all of the republic's economic regions. It is their duty to coordinate their efforts in the region, ensure the correct submission of orders for the simplest goods and determine the most efficient economic ties in the purchase and sale of planned items to exclude excessively long and economically unjustified shipments.

It must be said, however, that many cultural consumer goods and housewares, including some that are not centrally planned, are still scarce, in spite of all the measures that have been taken. Trade personnel must be more exacting in their dealings with unconscientious suppliers.

We are particularly interested in finding additional commercial resources because this can help us satisfy rising customer demand. In 1981, for example, local sources added 219 million rubles' worth of housewares, 114 million rubles' worth of cultural consumer goods and 110 million rubles' worth of haberdashery articles to the commodity turnover. This is an important matter and it requires an efficient and more resourceful approach.

Question: The standards of trade and the quality of customer service depend to a considerable degree on organizational forms of product sales. Which of these will be developed the most in the 11th Five-Year Plan?

Answer: There is no question that the standards of trade and the quality of customer service depend to a considerable degree on organizational forms of product sales. The prominent place of the self-service system is due to the more than 20 years during which it has proved to be such a progressive method of trade and such a convenience for the customer.

Self-service has been instituted in almost 44,000 stores of the republic's state trade network, and they account for more than half of the total commodity turnover.

Another method, advance-order sales, is also making its way into the daily life of the Soviet people. Orders are now taken not only in stores, but also directly at the customer's place of employment--plants, factories, construction sites and establishments. This is a convenience for the working public and the popularity of

this type of service is constantly growing. Just in the last year more than a third of all orders were filled through divisions of industrial enterprises, construction sites and establishments in the republic.

Advance-order sales are now being put on an industrial basis: A network of highly mechanized, centralized special-order bases is being established. These bases are already operating in Moscow, Leningrad, Kuybyshev, Rostov-on-Don, Sverdlovsk and several other cities in the Russian Federation.

Another significant customer convenience is the shopping complex: "Women's Goods," "Men's Goods" and "Everything for the Home." The customer spends 17 percent less time choosing purchases in these stores than in others. Shopping complexes have been organized in more than 700 department stores and dry goods stores in the republic.

The creation of a single check-out center is also an important way of improving the work of self-service stores, saving customers time and providing the customer with added convenience. These are being used widely in Yaroslavl Oblast. More than half of the large dry goods stores also have a single check-out center. The institution of this practice in the Yaroslavl Department Store reduced the number of workers, produced an annual savings of 36,000 rubles in wages, and cleared enough merchandising area for more than 10,000 articles of various types when the check-out stands on each floor were closed down. Single check-out centers will be instituted on a broader scale in the current 5 years.

Now that the output of consumer goods is constantly growing and the variety is being expanded, the specialization of the trade network has become a significant factor in the elevation of service standards. The merchandising area of specialized stores in the republic increased by more than 700,000 square meters, or 20 percent, during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The network for the sale of children's goods, furniture, cultural consumer goods and housewares has undergone particularly intense development.

By the beginning of the present five-year plan the RSFSR had around 38,000 specialized stores with a total merchandising area of over 4 million square meters, where three-fourths of all non-food items were sold.

A tendency toward the enlargement of specialized stores has recently been apparent. Their average area now exceeds 340 square meters. Specialized stores for the sale of electronics and radio equipment, each with an area of 1,000 square meters, have been opened in Belgorod, Tambov and Vladimir Oblasts and several other oblasts. Specialized enterprises for the sale of children's goods with an area of 500-1,100 square meters have opened their doors in Gorkiy, Kuybyshev, Saratov, Perm and other oblasts. Narrowly specialized stores, like the ones for boat owners and fishermen, have been opened in large cities in the republic. Demonstration models can be seen in action in 300 of the 640 specialized stores for the sale of radioelectronics. Customers who buy furniture, cultural consumer goods and housewares can now usually make use of an entire group of additional services offered by trade, motor transport and consumer service personnel--advice on the operation of appliances, home delivery and installation services, etc.

Sample trade is becoming increasingly popular. It has increased 30 percent in the last 5 years. The advantage of this kind of trade is that goods are delivered directly to customers from manufacturing enterprises, trade bases and warehouses by freight delivery agents. This saves the customer time, minimizes material handling operations in stores and warehouses and reduces shipping costs.

Question: The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade and the Improvement of Trade Services for the Population in the 11th Five-Year Plan" attaches great significance to comprehensive efficiency promotion as an important way of improving state trade. Please tell us how the progressive experience in comprehensive efficiency promotion in Penza Oblast will be disseminated in the republic.

Answer: The party and government have pointed out the need for a comprehensive approach to the development of trade.

At the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan programs began to be drawn up in the republic for the comprehensive institution of efficient methods in the state trade network in autonomous republics, krays and oblasts.

What do these programs represent and what role will they play in the improvement of customer service?

Until recently there have been many annual and long-range plans covering various aspects of the development of trade--commodity turnover, new construction, remodeling and technical retooling, the introduction of new and progressive forms of service, etc.

Although each of them was drawn up with a view to past experience and current trends and was based on economic calculations, all of them were nevertheless isolated from one another to some degree. The advantage of comprehensive efficiency promotion is that programs are compiled and considered for all aspects of branch development. This makes this development more coordinated and balanced.

Programs for comprehensive efficiency promotion present the best solutions for economic, social, scientific and technical problems and are aimed at the successful fulfillment of state plans, assignments and socialist commitments and at the enhancement of the effectiveness and quality of customer service.

This work was initiated in the Russian Federation by the trade administrations of the Penza and Lipetsk oblispolkoms and the Dagestan ASSR Ministry of Trade. They were already drawing up programs for comprehensive efficiency promotion in state trade by the middle of 1979.

After studying their experience, the RSFSR Ministry of Trade ordered all autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the Russian Federation to perform the same kind of work in accordance with a specific schedule. Now the compilation of special comprehensive efficiency programs for state trade in the 11th Five-Year Plan has virtually been completed in the RSFSR.

The experience in comprehensive efficiency promotion in state trade in Penza Oblast has already been reported in your magazine. I would just like to cite a few figures.

By the end of the current five-year plan 90 stores in Penza Oblast will be converted for operations aided by packaging equipment. The conversion of 22 will be accomplished by means of new construction (including 4 self-service department stores) and 68 will be converted by remodeling existing retail enterprises. Each year from 1,600 to 2,600 units of packaging equipment will be installed, and 6,600 units (over the course of the entire 5 years) will be installed by sponsor industrial enterprises in the oblast. As a result, the output of machine-packaged products in the oblast should exceed 11,000 tons by 1985. The installation of packaging equipment will also make the labor of trade personnel 12 percent more productive, raise the level of mechanization to 35 percent and produce a sizeable savings--more than 2 million rubles.

The container shipment of non-food items from warehouses and wholesale bases will also be developed further. By the end of the current five-year plan it will account for 50-85 percent of the total volume in the oblast.

The plan for comprehensive efficiency promotion is being carried out successfully in the Dagestan ASSR. Some 97 stores have been remodeled and this has provided them with over 1,000 additional square meters of merchandising area. This work will be conducted throughout the entire 5 years.

The technical retooling of existing enterprises is also being accomplished. Around 100 stores are being converted to operations aided by packaging equipment. Local resources have been instrumental in this process. For example, the Metallist Plant has promised to manufacture over 2 million containers as part of its sponsorship commitment.

Centralized shops for the packaging of groceries have been opened in virtually all cities of the autonomous republic.

Question: One of the urgent tasks facing republic trade in the current 5-year period will consist in achieving the entire increase in commodity turnover exclusively as a result of higher labor productivity. What measures will be taken to solve this problem?

Answer: The improvement of the organization of labor and the enhancement of operational efficiency at trade enterprises and public eating facilities are extremely important at this time. Suffice it to say that higher labor productivity in retail trade alone accounted for 61 percent of the increase in commodity turnover during the 9th Five-Year Plan and over 74 percent during the 10th. In Kirov, Leningrad, Tula and several other oblasts in the republic, where the use of labor resources is constantly being improved through the widespread incorporation of progressive technology and trade methods, the better organization of labor and the improvement of labor norms, the assignments of the last five-year plan were completed without any increase in the number of personnel.

Not all oblasts, krays and autonomous republics, however, were able to do this. But they must. The projected increase in commodity turnover in the current five-year plan will require a rise of almost 26 percent in labor productivity.

The comprehensive improvement of the organization of labor on a scientific basis is the principal way of accomplishing this difficult and crucial task.

In view of the fact that most of the workers in trade are women and the level of mechanization is low, we should concentrate first on the reduction of manual labor. For this purpose, as I have already said, we are planning the incorporation of progressive technology and the mechanization of material handling operations, product packaging, meal preparation, dishwashing and janitorial services.

The installation of modern types of equipment at trade enterprises could conditionally free more than 60,000 people engaged in manual and heavy physical labor, mechanize the labor of around 300,000 people and save around 122.7 million rubles in the current 5 years.

Collective forms of labor and wages will continue to be developed and improved during the 11th Five-Year Plan. More than 46 percent of the workers in retail trade and 50 percent of those in the public dining sector are now being paid a collective piecework wage. The experience of trade workers in Rostov Oblast, where brigade members are paid according to degrees of labor participation at several trade enterprises by analogy with industry and construction, deserves consideration.

To save labor resources and raise service standards, we also plan to continue standardizing the work schedules and methods of trade and public dining enterprises, institute a continuous schedule, with clerks arriving at different times, on a broader scale, encourage more people to work a split shift or combine jobs and actively recruit retired individuals, housewives and students for part-time work in trade.

The development of trade and the improvement of customer service are inextricably connected with the training of personnel in the branch because the final results of all our work will depend on their skills, knowledge and organizational ability.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan the VUZ's and teknikums of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade sent around 190,000 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education out into the world. One out of every five workers in the branch has a higher or secondary specialized education. The training of personnel in the mass occupations is also a matter of great concern. Around 838,000 workers have acquired their skills in vocational trade and culinary trade institutes or directly on the job. Around 690,000 trade workers have undergone advanced training, including over 143,000 managers and specialists.

Question: How is the competition honoring the 60th anniversary of the USSR developing in the branch?

Answer: Trade workers in the Russian Federation, just as all other Soviet people, responded to the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" with profound satisfaction and hearty approval.

A socialist competition has been launched in the branch for a fitting tribute to the coming anniversary of the motherland, with the slogan "60 Shock-Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR."

Many collectives weighed their abilities and took on stepped-up socialist commitments in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Trade workers in the capital, for example, have launched a broad socialist competition honoring the anniversary of the USSR under the slogan "60 Shock-Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR and Exemplary Trade Services for the Workers of Moscow."

Trade organizations in Moscow have promised to constantly improve forms and methods of customer service; to convert 230 stores to the container shipment and sale of goods; to open more than 200 additional divisions and order desks at industrial enterprises and construction sites and take over 54 million orders for groceries from the population; to develop cooperation with industrial enterprises and obtain at least 6,000 new types of manufactured goods with the State Emblem of Quality for 1.3 billion rubles; to compete more extensively for the transformation of stores into exemplary service enterprises and "Model Moscow Enterprises."

Many trade workers have taken on personal stepped-up commitments as a fitting salute to the anniversary and as a way of contributing to the overall results of republic work.

The collectives of department stores in Novosibirsk, Ufa, Kazan, Kemerovo, Volgograd, Vladivostok and many other cities are performing intense labor in honor of the coming anniversary.

State trade personnel in the Russian Federation will do everything within their power to fulfill all assignments and socialist commitments successfully in this anniversary year.

#### RSFSR Trade: Facts and Figures

Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade (including the public dining sector) rose from 11.67 billion rubles in 1940 to 91.25 billion in 1970 and 155.088 billion in 1980 and is expected to reach 197.4 billion in 1985.

Per capita retail commodity turnover rose from 105 rubles in 1940 to 1,118 in 1980 and is expected to reach 1,388 rubles in 1985.

Comprehensive efficiency promotion in trade will be launched on a broad scale in the 11th Five-Year Plan. All oblasts and autonomous republics will be covered by these plans by 1982.

Self-service sales accounted for 46.1 percent of total sales in 1975 and 53.8 percent in 1980 and the figure is expected to rise to 59 percent in 1985.

Around 2,410 stores, including 900 produce stores, will convert to the progressive system of operations aided by packaging equipment.

During the 5 years the number of order desks for the sale of groceries at industrial enterprises will rise from 3,617 to 5,000.

Warehousing facilities will continue to grow in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The area of all types of storage facilities in the state trade network in the republic will

be augmented by 1.68 million square meters and the capacity of potato storage facilities will increase by 615,000 tons.

The number of department stores in the state trade network rose from 106 in 1975 to 191 in 1980 and is expected to reach 241 in 1985.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan around 500 people earned the honorary title "Honored Worker in RSFSR Trade."

Seven young representatives of the republic trade network were awarded the prize of the Leninist Komsomol.

Orders and medals of the USSR were presented to 9,200 people, "Veteran of Labor" medals to 125,000, "Exemplary Soviet Trade Worker" pins to 22,614, "Shockworker of the 10th Five-Year Plan" pins to 18,370, and "Socialist Competition Winner" pins to 251,000.

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#### Grishina Lists Tajik Achievements

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOLYVA in Russian No 6, 1982 pp 12-15

[Article by Raisa Mikhaylovna Grishina, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers (Dushanbe): "Common Goals, Common Tasks"]

[Text] One of the remarkable achievements of our party, of socialism and of socialist friendship among peoples is the transformation of the previously backward outlying national regions of tsarist Russia into flourishing republics with a developed modern economy, culture and science. The development of the Tajik SSR is a vivid example of this.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist policy on nationalities, the Tajik people acquired their own state after centuries of marked fragmentation and embarked on the path of national rebirth. The laborers of Soviet Tajikistan are celebrating the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR with a sense of tremendous pride in the long road they have traveled during the years of Soviet rule under the guidance of the Leninist party and are summing up the results of outstanding achievements in all spheres of material, social and spiritual life. This has been a road from feudal and semifeudal relations and economic and cultural underdevelopment to highly developed production, to the heights of modern science and culture and to the triumph of socialism.

The fundamental reorganization of the economy has made Tajikistan an agroindustrial republic. Our land is a rich treasure chest of minerals and crude resources, unsurpassed even by the famed Ural region. Over 350 types of metallic and non-metallic minerals have been prospected. Nature endowed Tajikistan with valleys on only 7 percent of its territory. These are fertile oases where most of the human activity in the republic is concentrated. The population of Tajikistan exceeds 4 million. The people who live and work in our republic represent more than 80 nationalities and ethnic groups.

The efficient use of our colossal energy resources has played a tremendous role in the development of our economy. The center of the republic economy has moved to the South Tajik territorial production complex, which is stimulating the development of productive forces and is having an exceptionally favorable effect on Tajik socioeconomic development. The hydroelectric power stations constructed in this complex, which are among the largest in the USSR, and the power-intensive nonferrous metallurgy and chemical industry enterprises erected here to take advantage of the capacities of the power stations, have put Tajikistan among the republics with strong energy potential and have made it a large supplier of electricity, aluminum and chemicals. The rapid development of power engineering is creating favorable conditions for other branches of industry and agriculture and for the resolution of social problems.

Tajik industry consists of around 400 large industrial enterprises in power engineering, nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, light industry, the food, chemical and construction materials industries and others, representing more than 100 branches. During the years of the USSR's existence, the Tajik industrial product has increased more than 500-fold. A territory which once had to import nails is now exporting automatic machine tools--this illustrates the amazing changes that have taken place in the Tajik economy.

The triumph of the socialist order in industry and agriculture laid the basis for the development of Soviet trade. Socialist trade in the republic was not born until 1923-1924. The Tajik ASSR People's Commissariat of Internal Trade was created in 1925. This laid the basis for the planned development and management of trade.

Here are a few figures indicative of the state of trade at that time.

Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade in 1924 was only 6 million rubles. Per capita turnover in the prices of those years was 6 rubles. The state trade network then had 96 retail enterprises and 25 public eating facilities. Almost all of them were in unconverted buildings.

The republic economy grew stronger with each year and trade was developed further. During the 1st Five-Year Plan retail commodity turnover quintupled, and during the 2d it quadrupled again. By 1940 the republic population had been sold groceries and manufactured goods worth 100 million rubles, which was 25 percent more than in 1928 in current prices.

Today trade in Soviet Tajikistan is a large branch of the republic economy. It consists of more than 5,000 modern and well-equipped stores, cafes, cafeterias and restaurants and a diversified network of wholesale bases, warehouses and refrigeration facilities.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade in the republic increased by 33.3 percent and exceeded 2.3 billion rubles in 1980. Above-plan sales totaled 208 million rubles. The turnover in the public dining sector increased by 38.4 percent and sales of its own products increased more than 1.5-fold. The merchandising area of stores was augmented by 91,400 square meters and 394 specialized stores were opened. The network of public eating facilities was augmented by 768 establishments (seating 41,100 customers).

Progressive forms and methods of customer service continued to be developed. Self-service sales accounted for 51 percent of total commodity turnover in state trade by the end of the five-year plan and 78 percent of turnover in the consumer cooperative network.

Some 350 public eating facilities were converted for group operations, 267 of them during the 10th Five-Year Plan. In student, worker and school cafeterias, 35 mechanized lines of the "Effekt," LKKO and "Slavyanka" types were installed.

In 1981 alone the merchandising area of stores in the republic was augmented by 17,900 square meters and the public dining network was augmented by seating for 8,400 customers. By the beginning of 1982 these indicators were 450,300 square meters and 160,000 seats. Actual commodity turnover in 1981 was 2,428,300,000 rubles. Goods worth 46.3 million rubles were sold over and above the plan.

More extensive ties between trade and industry improved product deliveries in terms of volume, assortment and quality. During the 10th Five-Year Plan industrial enterprises in the republic supplied trade with around 75 million rubles' worth of goods over and above the plan, and the figure in 1981 was 22.5 million rubles.

Much has also been done to renew the assortment of manufactured goods and improve their quality. Enterprises of the republic ministries of light and local industry manufactured and delivered non-food items of new types worth 117 million rubles and items with the Emblem of Quality worth 210 million rubles. The respective figures in 1981 were 106 million and 118 million. The figure for groceries exceeded 216 million rubles. Republic enterprises mastered the production of over 2,500 new footwear and clothing designs, around 1,000 fabric and rug designs and over 70 new types of cultural and personal articles and housewares. The number of items certified in the highest quality category was 2.5 times as high in 1980 as in 1975 and production volume was 8.6 times as great.

Workers in industry and trade have done much to increase the output of children's goods, renew the assortment and satisfy the demand for these goods more fully. Enterprise shipments of children's goods increased 1.6-fold during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, including a 1.8-fold increase in sewn articles, 1.4-fold in knitwear, 1.6-fold in footwear and 1.3-fold in hosiery.

The output of consumer goods in our republic exceeds one-third of the entire industrial product in monetary terms. The list of goods manufactured by more than 120 enterprises and associations contains over 500 articles. In the 10th Five-Year Plan the growth rate of the consumer goods output (group "B") was 140.5 percent. It increased by another 6.6 percent during the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, including a 17.4-percent increase in cultural consumer goods and housewares.

Several new industrial enterprises with modern equipment have begun operating in the last 6 years. They include the second section of the Kayrakkum Rug Association, the Nurek Clothing Factory and a woolen scarf factory in Leninabad. The enterprises opened in 1981 included the china plant in Tursunzade, which will produce 25 million items a year, the mineral water plant in Dushanbe, which will produce 40 million bottles a year, a weaving shop in Gissar, additional capacities for the production of clothing in Kulyab, mineral dyes in Isfara, bakery goods in Khorog and pasta in Kurgan-Tyube and others.

The republic Ministry of Light Industry has been quite successful in the production of goods of the highest quality category and with the "N" (new) emblem. This is the result of the introduction of comprehensive quality control systems at all enterprises under its jurisdiction.

The leaders in the production of goods of the highest quality category are the Kayrakkum Rug Association imeni V. I. Lenin, the Leninabad Silk Combine, the Dushanbe Production Association imeni 50-letiye SSSR, the Ura-Tyube Outer Knitwear Factory and the Shvemestprom No 1, Tadzhikatlas, Guldast and Tadzhikmebel' associations. Consumer goods manufacture is well organized at the Tadzhiktekstil'mash Plant. In 1981 these goods accounted for 11.6 percent of the plant's total output. The output of these goods will almost double during subsequent years of the five-year plan.

The republic Council of Ministers and party and soviet organs are attaching primary significance to the improvement of economic ties between trade and industry, the expansion of the product assortment and the improvement of product quality. In recent years more organizational work has been conducted to find reserves for production growth and for the fuller satisfaction of public demand for groceries and articles for cultural and personal use.

An important role in this process has been played by the quality commissions set up by oblast, city and rayon party committees, especially the commission of the Dushanbe gorkom. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the number of enterprises in the city which manufactured goods with the State Emblem of Quality rose from 12 to 26 and the number of items marked with the honorary pentagon increased 3.3-fold and rose to over 200. The introduction of comprehensive quality control systems produced an economic impact of around 5 million rubles. Plans for the improvement of product quality were also ratified for 1981-1985.

The objectives of party, soviet, trade-union and economic organs in the republic in connection with the continued augmentation of the output, expansion of the assortment and improvement of the quality of goods and the improvement of trade in line with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed at a meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv. The current state of affairs was analyzed in depth and specific ways of eliminating shortcomings and improving the activities of industry and trade were suggested.

The best models of children's goods manufactured by enterprises of the republic ministries of light and local industry and consumer services were displayed in March of this year at the Tajik SSR Exhibit of National Economic Achievements. The exhibit included clothing, footwear, toys and school supplies--the greatest variety of children's goods. Items from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the republics of the Soviet Baltic zone were also displayed. While the exhibit was going on, heads of ministries and departments met with journalists and public representatives. Clothing and footwear designed by Tajik specialists were on display. The exhibit provided an opportunity for the better analysis of the product assortment and the assignment of the specific tasks of industrial personnel in our republic.

Considerable reserves can be found in the better organization of trade. Customer service cannot be improved or raised to a higher level unless the material and technical base of trade and its forms and methods are developed and improved, mechanization is introduced and the management of trade is perfected. Comprehensive efficiency promotion, which should solve all of these problems, has been conducted more energetically in the republic in recent years. Much has also been done to enhance the effectiveness of trade and improve the quality of service by concentrating sales of cultural and personal goods, housewares and the products of light industry in large stores and department stores and in stores specializing in the sale of dry goods. Measures have been taken to increase the percentage of non-food items sold in large grocery stores. Advance-order trade is being developed on a broader scale, with the delivery of purchases to the customer's home or place of employment, items of large dimensions and fabrics are being sold with the aid of samples, and so forth.

Our first real "intraorganizational" stores have also been opened. A good example is the clothing store of the Sewing Association imeni 50-letiye SSSR. It has truly become a center for public evaluation of new designs and fashions.

Commodity stocks are still being managed poorly. There is a surplus in some places and a shortage in others. This applies not only to individual stores, but also to entire regions and even oblasts. Shipments often include goods for which there is no local demand. There is little packaging, which, along with its other advantages, preserves the commercial appearance of products, and there are not enough produce containers in the trade network. The system of delivery "from the field to the counter" is being incorporated too slowly.

Trade organizations in the republic are still not exerting enough influence on consumer goods production plans and are not insisting that the output be planned strictly in accordance with demand. In some locations trade orders are not considered to be binding for production units, and orders for some goods are not always filled.

The potential of industrial enterprises to manufacture consumer goods is not being used adequately in the republic, although this is the simplest type of production from the technological standpoint and the goods are extremely necessary to the population. Some industrial enterprises in the republic, like the Hardware Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, the Tadzhikkabel' Plant, the household refrigerator plant and some enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry do not manufacture these goods even after they have concluded agreements with trade on the product volume and assortment.

In spite of all the measures that have been taken, deliveries of some goods are often inadequate in terms of volume and assortment, and substandard goods are still entering the trade network. During the 1976-1980 period, deliveries of consumer goods by republic industrial enterprises were lacking in terms of volume for a total of around 69 million rubles and in terms of assortment for a total of 105 million rubles. The respective figures in 1981 were 26 million and 41 million.

Assignments for the production of an entire series of consumer goods were not fulfilled last year. The cotton fabric branch is lagging far behind in its work and

many defects have been found in consumer goods from the Dushanbe Leather Footwear Production Association, the hosiery factory and sewing and knitwear enterprises in the republic.

Stronger economic ties between trade and industry, the fuller use of the advantages of 5-year agreements, the development of competition by workers in related industries and outstanding brigades and the "Perfectly Made--Perfectly Sold" movement should play an important role in the elimination of these defects. The republic experience in the conclusion of cooperative contracts must be used more fully.

The 26th CPSU Congress placed special emphasis on the fact that the production of goods for the population and efforts to develop trade and the entire service sphere constitute the party's primary objective. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade and the Improvement of Trade Services for the Population in the 11th Five-Year Plan" is aimed at carrying out the extensive program adopted at the congress for the constant enhancement of public well-being, the fuller satisfaction of public demand for groceries and consumer goods and the elevation of service standards.

The consistent attainment of the objectives stipulated in this important document will require Tajik industry and trade to improve all work connected with the expansion of consumer goods production, the further development and improvement of trade and the public dining sector and the considerable enhancement of the effectiveness and quality of the work of trade enterprises.

The precise observance of all of the provisions in the decree will lead to the further enhancement of public well-being. The entire history of our republic's development in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples testifies that these tasks can be performed successfully. The laborers of Soviet Tajikistan have launched socialist competition on a broad scale for a fitting salute to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and are working toward new successes in communist construction.

#### Tajik SSR Trade: Facts and Figures

Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade (including the public dining sector) was equivalent to 100.3 million rubles in 1940 but the figure is expected to rise to 3.05 billion rubles in 1985.

If per capita retail commodity turnover in 1940 is taken to represent 100 percent, the 1985 turnover will be equivalent to 1,000 percent.

Self-service sales accounted for 38 percent of all product sales in state trade in 1975 and 51 percent in 1980, and the figure is expected to rise to 56 percent in 1985.

The area of enterprises in the retail network of state trade will increase from 160,800 square meters to 191,800 square meters during the five-year plan.

Comprehensive efficiency promotion will be launched in the state trade network. By 1985 three oblasts and three cities in the republic will be covered by these plans.

The further growth of warehousing area is anticipated in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Warehousing area in state trade will be augmented by 39,000 square meters, and storage facilities will hold 5,800 more tons of produce and 5,600 more tons of potatoes.

Some 80 stores with an area of 14,000 square meters will convert to the progressive system of operations aided by packaging machinery.

During the five-year plan the number of order desks selling groceries at industrial enterprises will rise from 9-03-45.

The qualitative makeup of republic trade personnel is improving. The number of specialists with a higher and secondary education rose from 2,733 in 1970 to 5,940 in 1980 and should reach 8,950 in 1985.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan orders and medals were awarded to 67 workers in the republic's state trade network, "Exemplary Worker in Soviet Trade" pins were awarded to 126, "Socialist Competition Winner" pins to 2,720 and "Shockworker of the 10th Five-Year Plan" pins to 190.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### LITHUANIAN MEAT, MILK PRODUCTION FIGURES

#### Milk Production in Early July

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Article: "Raise the Productivity of the Dairy Herd"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of July milk production in most of the rayons of the republic remained at the level of the preceding 10 days. A slight rise was achieved only in Madonskiy, Liyepayskiy, Limbazhskiy, Tsesisskiy, and Ogriskiy rayons. A slight decline in the productivity of the dairy herd was permitted in Bauskiy, Daugavpilskiy, Preyl'skiy, Kraslavskiy, Balvskiy, Ludzenskiy, and Ventspilsskiy rayons.

The livestock workers of the Yaunpilsskiy experimental station in Tukumskiy Rayon had the highest productivity in the first 10-day period. The average daily milk yield per cow was 19.3 kilograms. The productivity of cows was 16-18 kilograms at the Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Preyl'skiy Rayon, the Yaunays Komunars Kolkhoz in Saldusskiy Rayon, and the Sidgunda Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon. Ausma Yansone of the Riga Adazhi Kolkhoz, Vera Golubeva of the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Kolkhoz in Preyl'skiy Rayon, Daynis Balodis of the Sarkanays Karogs Kolkhoz in Tsesisskiy Rayon, Ilmar Pilsetniyeks of the Zeltyni Kolkhoz in Aluksnenskiy Rayon, and other dairy workers got more than 20 kilograms of milk a day from the cows of their groups.

When the livestock were taken to pasture many farms switched from two milkings a day to three, which produced a substantial gain in milk yield. At the Lenina Tselysh Kolkhoz in Valkskiy Rayon, for example, the gain from this is 1.5 kilograms of milk a day per cow.

But not all farms are taking proper steps to increase the production of output on summer feed. The Lauderi Sovkhoz in Ludzenskiy Rayon is getting just 5.7 kilograms of milk a day per cow at the present time. The Druvas Sovkhoz in Yekabpilsskiy Rayon, the Zaube Kolkhoz in Tsesisskiy Rayon, the Zante Sovkhoz in Tukumskiy Rayon, and the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Dobel'skiy Rayon are getting 6-7 kilograms of milk a day per cow.

Report of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture on Milk Yield  
in the First 10 Days of July (in kilograms)

Rayon	Total Production in 1982 as Percentage of 1981	Average Production per Cow per Day	Gain or Loss Compared to Last Year
Yelgavskiy	110	11.7	+1.1
Daugavpilsskiy	109	11.7	+1.0
Dobel'skiy	108	12.5	+0.9
Tukumskiy	106	10.7	+0.4
Preyl'skiy	105	11.7	+0.6
Yekabpilsskiy	105	10.2	+0.2
Madonskiy	104	11.2	+0.3
Saldusskiy	104	10.0	+0.1
Bauskiy	103	11.4	+0.4
Liyepayskiy	103	10.8	+0.3
Kraslavskiy	102	10.7	+0.4
Valkskiy	102	10.7	+0.1
Culbenskiy	101	10.9	+0.1
Stuchkinskiy	101	10.7	+0.1
Rezeknenskiy	101	10.3	+0.3
Limbazhskiy	101	10.2	-
Tsesisskiy	100	10.0	-
Balvskiy	100	9.9	-
Rizhskiy	99.8	12.5	-
Kuldigskiy	99	10.5	-0.2
Valmiyerskiy	98	11.3	-0.2
Aluksnenskiy	98	10.4	-0.1
Ludzenskiy	98	9.2	-
Talsinskiy	97	11.1	-0.3
Ventspilsskiy	97	10.8	-0.5
Ogrskiy	96	9.9	-0.3
Republic Average	102	10.8	+0.2

## Mid-Year Figures for Meat, Milk Production

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA JITVA in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 3

[Article: "Overcome the Lag Quickly"]

[Text] The productivity of cows in most of the rayons in June was higher than last year. This made it possible for the republic to attain the level of milk production of the first half of last year.

But the potential of the pasture period was not being put to use everywhere. Thus, the results of milk production in the last two months have been worse than last year in Ignalinskiy, Moletskiy, Shirvintskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Utenskiy, and Zarasayskiy rayons.

Managers and specialists of the rayon agricultural administrations and farms must take urgent steps to raise yield, eliminate the lag quickly, and achieve better indicators in the second half of the year.

Nothing can justify the fact that in 10 rayons there were fewer cows on 1 July this year than last year even though the dairy herd for the republic as a whole did not decrease in size. The farms in Birzhayskiy, Yurbarskiy, Rokishkskiy, Shakyayskiy, and Vilkavishkskiy rayons are significantly short of the planned herd sizes. The situation at these farms must be corrected immediately. Steps must also be taken to reduce barrenness and monitor the culling of cows more rigorously. It is essential to see that calves receive good care and feed during the pasture

An important task is to increase the proportion of milk that goes to market. Milk must be used very economically for the needs of the farm and norms for feeding milk to young animals should be strictly observed.

### Production of Milk and Fulfillment of the Plan for Milk Procurement, and Productivity of Cows on 1 July 1982 (Central Statistical Administration of the Lithuanian SSR)

Rayons	Production of State Farms of All Categories (%)		Farms of the Public Sector				
	of Plan	of Last Year	Sold to State as % of Milk Produced	Ave. Milk Yield Total, kg	Compared to Last Year	Herd Size as % of Last Year	7
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Republic Total	99.5	104	80	1,411	-11	100	
Ignalinskiy	108	109	85	1,785	+70	100	
Pakruoiskiy	106	113	79	1,397	+6%	102	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pasval'skiy	103	110	81	1,651	+43	100
Kedaynskiy	103	108	82	1,513	+50	101
Kapsukskiy	102	109	83	1,722	+37	100
Ionishkskiy	100.3	106	80	1,481	+27	101
Radvilishkskiy	98	109	80	1,544	+51	101
Panevezhskiy	98	99	80	1,416	-58	101
Shyaulyayskiy	97	103	79	1,425	-15	100
Birzhayskiy	97	102	76	1,356	-43	101
Vilkavishkskiy	97	95	81	1,420	-77	99
Shakyayskiy	95	99	79	1,413	-36	100
Total for Economic Group 1		100.2	105	81	1,506	+ 7
Akmyanskiy	108	114	82	1,364	+80	101
Kretingiskiy	104	103	80	1,449	-13	101
Prenayskiy	103	107	82	1,590	+31	101
Ionavskiy	100.5	112	82	1,310	+72	100
Ukmergskiy	100.3	103	77	1,355	+19	99
Kupishkskiy	99	102	78	1,391	-32	102
Shilutskiy	97	102	83	1,400	-44	101
Raseyiskiy	95	103	77	1,247	-15	99
Klaypedskiy	91	97	34	1,392	-55	100
Yurbarkskiy	89	99.1	74	1,152	-52	99
Total for Economic Group 2		98	103	80	1,357	- 9
Kayshyadorskiy	107	105	84	1,530	- 3	100
Lazdiyskiy	105	110	77	1,387	+40	100
Skuodasskiy	102	101	79	1,478	-33	102
Alitusskiy	98	103	78	1,339	-14	99
Rokishkskiy	97	100.3	80	1,358	-45	99

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Plungeskiy	96	99.6	78	1,353	-37	102
Kel'meskiy	95	100.9	74	1,285	-17	100
Anikshchayaskiy	95	100.7	79	1,292	-47	101
Tauragskiy	94	102	79	1,272	-44	101
Mazheykskiy	92	98	73	1,222	-41	100
<b>Total for Economic Group 3</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>100</b>
Varenskiy	109	109	82	1,618	- 3	101
Shal'chininskii	106	105	79	1,354	-27	100
Trakayskiy	105	109	82	1,455	- 1	100
Vil'nyusskiy	105	106	81	1,423	-	100
Zarasayskiy	102	103	81	1,315	-12	99
Shirvintskiy	100.9	105	80	1,217	-23	100
Utenskiy	100.3	98	83	1,405	-75	101
Shvenchenskiy	100.1	102	76	1,281	-63	99
Ignalinskiy	99.1	102	74	1,270	-36	100
Shilal'skiy	98	101	78	1,292	-54	100
Tel'shyayskiy	97	104	77	1,236	- 2	99
Moletskiy	96	101	76	1,284	-50	99
<b>Total for Economic Group 4</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>100</b>

In the first six months of the current year farms of all categories sold 800 tons more of livestock and poultry to the state than was sold last year. In many rayons and at many farms, however, weight gains are still low. At the public farms the total weight gain of livestock declined by four percent, while in Vilkavishkskiy, Klaypedskiy, and Ignalinskiy rayons it was down 15-18 percent. In the first six months, therefore, the public farms sold young cattle to the state weighing an average of nine kilograms less than last year. The weight of young animals sold was particularly low in Anikshchayaskiy, Birzhayskiy, Yurbarkskiy, and Shikal'skiy rayons.

During the summer it is essential to improve the indicators of intensification of meat production and to use green feed efficiently. The farms should take care in

forming groups of cattle for feeding out, feed them intensively, and allocate as much concentrate as possible.

Production and Fulfillment of the Plan for State Purchases of Meat on 1 July 1982

Rayons	Production of State Farms of all Categories as %			Farms of the Public Sector				
	of Plan	of Last Year	Cattle	Average Weight Gain, %		Average Weight of Livestock Sold		+ Compared to Last Year
				Hogs	Young Cattle, kg	Hogs, kg		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Republic Total	93	100	443	374	378	- 9	92	
Ionishkskiy	105	117	511	384	399	+24	89	
Shyaulyayskiy	101	102	478	330	387	-10	84	
Kedaynskiy	98	106	594	424	409	-	93	
Pasval'skiy	95	102	471	390	363	-12	90	
Vilkavishkskiy	94	92	509	359	367	-24	88	
Kapsukskiy	92	101	578	419	415	- 4	93	
Radvilishkskiy	91	98	528	414	386	-	95	
Birzhayskiy	91	88	280	411	331	-44	87	
Pakruayskiy	90	140	406	315	376	+6	85	
Kaunasskiy	90	99	561	405	421	-	94	
Panevezhskiy	89	106	373	444	353	-27	97	
Shakyayskiy	72	87	408	307	369	+3	86	
Total for Economic Group 1	92	102	473	389	383	- 8	91	
Ionanskiy	108	110	298	375	424	+5	90	
Akmyanskay	104	122	505	387	419	+18	103	
Kretingskiy	97	103	549	368	403	- 4	87	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Prenayskiy	93	97	534	366	395	-	87
Ukmergskiy	91	96	384	322	391	- 1	88
Raseynskiy	91	94	330	287	358	-20	87
Yurbarkskiy	90	97	358	405	343	+ 7	99
Kupishkskiy	90	90	282	351	360	+4	86
Shilutskiy	87	94	434	454	370	-20	101
Klaypedskiy	85	89	370	292	395	-19	90
Total for Economic Group 2	92	98	397	358	384	- 4	92
Kel'meskiy	103	106	508	409	367	- 6	93
Rokishkskiy	100	109	536	342	371	- 2	89
Mazheykskiy	98	103	493	364	387	- 2	91
Alitusskiy	95	103	319	264	387	+ 6	85
Lazdiyskiy	93	111	571	357	378	-13	93
Kayshyadorskij	89	94	555	330	412	+17	101
Plungeskij	88	101	480	345	397	-12	96
Tauragskiy	87	102	400	389	355	-20	92
Skuodasskiy	86	99	321	276	392	- 6	93
Anikshchayaskiy	78	86	387	296	333	-38	81
Total for Economic Group 3	91	101	446	335	377	- 8	91
Shal'chininskij	108	106	413	350	354	-22	90
Shirvintskiy	102	109	356	491	353	+4	106
Shvenchenskiy	102	97	310	430	351	-32	106
Zarasayskiy	101	104	494	381	398	- 6	95
Shilal'skiy	101	101	339	410	345	-27	95
Vil'nyusskiy	98	102	466	460	382	+ 6	104
Utenskiy	98	101	468	344	375	-22	88
Varenskiy	95	105	594	427	373	-18	101
Traskayskiy	93	96	482	443	391	- 3	101

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ignalinskiy	91	98	477	320	352	-35	84
Moletskiy	89	99	431	359	358	-28	85
Tel'shyayskiy	83	93	439	306	383	-9	94
Total for Economic Group 4	97	101	436	391	369	-15	96

Milk Production Figures to 1 August

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Table: "On Production and Fulfillment of the Plan for State Purchases of Milk to 1 August 1982"]

Rayons	Sold to State by Farms of All Categories as Percentage of Last Year	Farms of the Public Sector			
		Sold to State as % of Milk Produced	Average Milk Yield Total, kg	Compared to Last Year	Herd Size % of Last Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total for Republic	105	81	1,770	+ 3	100.5
Pakruoyskiy	113	81	1,761	+87	102
Kauansskiy	110	86	2,178	+87	101
Pasval'skiy	110	82	2,034	+62	100
Radvilishkskiy	110	80	1,908	+73	101
Kedaynskiy	109	84	1,874	+68	101
Kapsukskiy	108	84	2,112	+45	100
Ionishkskiy	107	82	1,836	+45	101
Shyaulyayskiy	105	81	1,783	+12	100
Birzhayskiy	103	79	1,716	-45	102

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Shakyayskiy	101	81	1,792	-13	100
Panevezhskiy	100.2	82	1,770	-51	102
Vilkavishkskiy	97	83	1,782	-68	100
<b>Total for Economic Group 1</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>+22</b>	<b>101</b>
Akmyanskiy	116	83	1,707	+114	101
Ionavskiy	111	83	1,661	+ 87	101
Vrenayskiy	108	83	1,984	+47	102
Kretingskiy	105	81	1,805	+14	102
Raseynskiy	105	80	1,616	+12	100
Kupishkskiy	104	80	1,757	-29	102
Shilutskiy	104	84	1,753	-45	99
Ukmergskiy	104	79	1,706	+32	100
Yurbarkskiy	102	77	1,496	-59	99
Klapedskiy	99	85	1,721	-37	100
<b>Total for Economic Group 2</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>100</b>
Lazdiyskiy	111	77	1,758	+49	100
Kayshyadorskiy	105	85	1,912	+12	101
Alitusskiy	105	78	1,696	- 8	100
Kel'meskiy	104	77	1,650	- 1	100
Tauragskiy	104	80	1,602	-51	101
Skuodasskiy	103	81	1,853	-21	101
Anikshchayaskiy	103	81	1,641	-38	101
Plungeskiy	102	80	1,707	-13	101
Rokishkskiy	101	82	1,695	-35	98
Mazheykskiy	100.9	76	1,554	-24	100
<b>Total for Economic Group 3</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>100</b>

[Table continued, next page]

[Table continued]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Varenskiy	110	83	1,973	+ 3	102
Trakayskiy	109	83	1,783	+ 4	100
Ignalinskiy	109	76	1,628	-32	100
Shal'chininkschiy	108	81	1,690	-24	101
Vil'nyusskiy	107	80	1,772	+ 4	100
Shirvintskiy	106	82	1,566	-23	100
Tel'shyayskiy	105	77	1,587	+20	101
Shilal'skiy	104	80	1,643	-36	100
Zarasayskiy	102	83	1,635	-19	100
Moletskiy	102	78	1,611	-42	99
Shvenchenskiy	102	80	1,598	-74	100
Utenskiy	100.1	84	1,768	-71	101
Total for Economic Group 4	105	81	1,686	-22	100

Central Statistical Administration of the Lithuanian SSR

**Meat Production Figures to 1 August**

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Table: "Sale of Livestock to the State to August 1 1982"]

Rayons	Sold to State by Farms of all Categories as Percentage of Last Year	Farms of the Public Sector				
		Average Weight of Livestock Sold		Sold to State		
		Young Cattle Kilograms	Compared to Last Year	Hogs, Kilograms	Cattle with Supplement for Higher Weight, %	Category I, Hogs, %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total for Republic	100.4	380	-11	93	72	37
Pakruoyskiy	142	380	+ 3	86	72	45

[Table continued, next page]

[Table continued]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Ionishkskiy</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>+17</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Kedaynskiy</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Panevezhskiy</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Shyaulyayskiy</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Radvilishkskiy</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Kaunasskiy</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Pasval'skiy</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Kapsukskiy</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>- 6</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Vilkavishkskiy</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Shakyayskiy</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Birzhayskiy</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Total for Economic Group 1</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>- 9</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Ionavskiy</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Akmyanskiy</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Kretingskiy</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>- 6</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Ukmergskiy</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Prenayskiy</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Yurbarkskiy</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>+ 7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Shilutskiy</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Raseynskiy</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Klaypedskiy</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Kupishkskiy</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Total for Economic Group 2</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>- 5</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Lazdiyskiy</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Kel'meskiy</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>- 8</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Rokishkskiy</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>- 7</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Alitusskiy</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Plungeskiy</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>59</b>

[Continued, next page]

[Table continued]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tauragskiy	100	357	-22	92	54	48
Skuodasskiy	98	394	- 8	93	77	58
Kayshydorskiy	94	412	+11	101	87	37
Mazheykskiy	94	389	- 9	91	72	38
Anikshchayskiy	88	346	-26	83	59	33
<b>Total for Economic Group 3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>- 9</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>43</b>
Shirvintskiy	108	354	- 2	107	55	12
Shal'chininkschiy	106	358	-21	93	65	35
Varenskiy	105	371	-18	102	75	28
Vil'nyusskiy	102	382	+ 5	104	81	23
Shilal'skiy	102	351	-25	96	57	40
Utenskiy	100	375	-26	89	66	34
Zarasayskiy	99	397	-10	94	79	28
Trakayskiy	98	389	- 2	101	82	25
Shvenchenskiy	97	353	-30	106	61	17
Moletskiy	96	359	-32	85	61	32
Ignalinskiy	95	355	-36	84	59	36
Tel'shyayskiy	93	382	-14	96	69	54
<b>Total for Economic Group 4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>30</b>

Central Statistical Administration of the Lithuanian SSSR

Meat, Milk Production Figures to 1 September

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "We Will Complete the Harvest Successfully"]

[Text] The gross production of milk at farms of the republic in the first eight months of the current year exceeded last year's figure by one percent, but the productivity of the cows did not rise. The situation with milk production was especially unsatisfactory in August. The productivity of cows was lower than last year at farms in 27 rayons, and cows yielded 20-27 kilograms of milk less at dairy farms in Shirvintskiy and Shilutskiy rayons. Although grazing conditions

were not bad, especially in the second half of the month, the work at some farms and in some rayons was not skillful and organized enough, and in some places it was simply disgraceful. For example, at the Artoyas Kolkhoz in Tauragskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Chernyakhovskiy in Birzhayskiy Rayon, and the Draugiste Kolkhoz in Ukmergskiy Rayon cows were not given supplementary green feed in late August. Things were even worse at the Geguzhes Pirmoyn Kolkhoz in Kel'meskiy Rayon and the Uzh Tayka Kolkhoz in Anikshchayskiy Rayon where cows in the pastures did not have enough water. The Taribinyu Kyalayu Kolkhoz in Raseynskiy Rayon, the Nauyas Kyalayas Kolkhoz in Kel'meskiy Rayon, the Pabaykas Sovkhoz in Ukmergskiy Rayon, and the Payuris Sovkhoz in Shilal'skiy Rayon lose a good deal of milk driving cows long distances to the pastures and back.

In some places the situation had not been corrected by the first of September either. Milk production is lagging behind last year's level in Birzhayskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Rokishkskiy, Shilutskiy, Shirvintskiy, Shvenchenskiy, and Zarasayskiy rayons. This situation is intolerable. Every farm and every livestock unit must do everything possible to see that milk production is stable and significantly higher than last year.

Production and Sale of Milk to the State on 1 September 1982

Rayons	Sold to State by Farms of All Categories as Percentage of Last Year	Farms of the Public Sector			
		Sold to State as % of Milk Produced	Average Milk Yield Total, kg	Compared to Last Year	Herd Size % of Last Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total for Republic	104	83	2,096	-	100.6
Pakruoyskiy	112	82	2,097	+86	102
Kaunasskiy	109	86	2,536	+84	100
Pasval'skiy	109	84	2,385	+60	100
Radvilishkskiy	109	81	2,241	+77	101
Kedaynskiy	107	84	2,200	+66	101
Kapsukskiy	106	85	2,480	+35	101
Ionishkskiy	106	82	2,162	+47	101
Shyaulyayskiy	104	82	2,106	+ 9	101

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[Table continued]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Birzhayskiy	103	81	2,052	- 52	101
Shakyayskiy	101	83	2,139	- 12	100
Panevezhskiy	99.9	82	2,102	- 49	101
Vilkavishskiy	97	84	2,139	- 63	100
<b>Total for Economic Group 1</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>+ 21</b>	<b>101</b>
<hr/>					
Akmyanskiy	115	85	1,990	+103	102
Ionavskiy	109	84	1,981	+ 89	101
Prenayskiy	107	84	2,340	+ 42	101
Kretingskiy	104	82	2,129	+ 22	102
Kupishkskiy	104	81	2,088	- 29	102
Raseynskiy	104	82	1,935	+ 8	101
Shilutskiy	103	85	2,063	- 72	101
Ukmergskiy	103	80	2,030	+ 36	100
Yurbarkskiy	101	79	1,809	- 68	99
Klapedskiy	99.1	86	2,018	- 49	100
<b>Total for Economic Group 2</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>101</b>
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Lazdiyskiy	109	79	2,091	+ 36	100
Kayshyadorskii	105	86	2,262	+ 12	101
Alitusskiy	104	81	2,028	- 14	100
Skuodasskiy	103	82	2,202	- 7	102
Plungeskiy	103	81	2,033	+ 2	101
Keimeskiiy	103	79	1,964	- 10	100
Tauragskiy	103	81	1,896	- 62	101
Anikshchyayskiy	102	83	1,959	- 43	101
Mazheykskiy	102	78	1,857	- 18	100
Rokishkskiy	101	83	1,999	- 44	99
<b>Total for Economic Group 3</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>- 15</b>	<b>100</b>

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Varenskiy	109	83	2,300	-	102
Trakayskiy	109	84	2,079	-	100
Shal'chininskii	108	82	2,001	-12	101
Vil'nyusskiy	106	84	2,089	-1	100
Tel'shyayskiy	105	81	1,897	+20	100
Shirvintskiy	105	83	1,876	-43	100
Shilal'skiy	104	82	1,951	-47	100
Ignalinskii	103	78	1,955	-31	100
Zarasayskiy	102	84	1,931	-31	100
Moletskiy	102	79	1,912	-44	99
Shvenchenskiy	102	81	1,887	-83	100
Utenskiy	100.5	85	2,096	-64	100
Total for Economic Group 4	104	82	1,996	-26	100

Central Statistical Administration of the Lithuanian SSSR

It is essential to complete the preparation of cowsheds for winter everywhere. In cold, rainy weather it is recommended that cows spend the night protected in sheds and be abundantly fed with green feed and straw. The pasturing of heifers must not be delayed, and they must be put into well prepared sheds at the right time.

Needless to say, the results of milk production are determined in large part by the herd of productive cows. But the farms of Yurbarkskiy, Moletskiy, and Rokishskiy rayons are keeping fewer cows than last year. And there is no justification for the fact that farms in 15 rayons are keeping fewer cows than contemplated by the plan for this year. This applies above all to Yurbarkskiy, Shakyayskiy, Moletskiy, and Klaypedskiy rayons. We must strive to see that no farms reduce the number of productive cows and that they improve the qualitative composition of their herds. There must be greater incentive for milkmaids and other animal husbandry workers who maintain cow productivity.

The managers and specialists of the rayon agricultural administrations and farms must be concerned at all times for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state and insure fulfillment of assignments for sale in September and the following months. At the same time we must strive to see that the sale weight of young cattle rises and quickly reaches last year's level.

Sale of Livestock to the State on 1 September 1982

Sold to State by Farms  
of all Categories  
Percentage of Last Year

Farms of Public Sector  
Average Weight of  
Livestock Sold  
Young Cattle  
Kilograms  
Compared to  
Last Year  
Hogs,  
Kilograms  
Cattle with  
Supplement for  
Higher weight,  
%  
Sold to State  
Category I,  
Hogs, %

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total for Republic	102	383	-11	94	73	37
Pakruoyskiy	124	386	- 2	86	75	45
Ionishkskiy	119	403	+11	91	83	33
Kedaynskiy	108	415	+ 2	95	86	44
Panevezhskiy	104	365	-29	99	63	26
Radvilishkskiy	102	385	- 5	98	74	31
Kapsukskiy	101	419	- 7	94	91	39
Pasval'skiy	101	370	-10	91	61	37
Shyaulyayskiy	101	390	-13	87	78	35
Kamenskiy	99	424	-	96	87	33
Shakvavskiy	94	379	- 4	89	68	50
Vilkavishkskiy	92	374	-23	89	73	42
Zirzhayskiy	90	346	-33	92	55	26
Total for Economic Group 1	102	390	- 9	93	75	35
Akmyanskiy	113	419	+14	104	83	25
Ionavskiy	111	428	- 3	92	96	51
Yurbarkskiy	104	361	+ 7	100	63	30
Kretingskiy	104	402	- 7	88	84	35
Prenayskiy	103	395	- 4	89	81	43

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ukmergskiy	100	398	+ 1	89	76	61
Shilutskiy	100	376	-20	100	70	33
Klaypedskiy	98	399	-19	92	79	57
Raseynskiy	97	369	-18	90	65	47
Kupishskiy	93	373	+ 3	88	68	27
<b>Total for Economic Group 2</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>- 6</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>42</b>
 Kel'meskiy	112	370	-12	94	62	42
Lazdiyskiy	110	385	-11	94	81	38
Alituskiy	103	393	+ 3	87	82	42
Rokishkskiy	102	374	- 4	90	71	35
Plungeskiy	102	394	-17	96	74	59
Tauragskiy	102	353	-28	92	52	47
Mazheykskiy	101	389	-11	92	73	39
Skuodasskiy	101	394	-12	93	76	59
Kayshyadorskiy	98	413	+ 7	102	87	35
Anikshchayaskiy	93	359	-17	85	66	34
<b>Total for Economic Group 3</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>43</b>
 Shirvintskiy	110	358	- 7	107	57	12
Shal'chininkschiy	108	363	-20	94	68	34
Varenskiy	106	373	-17	103	76	36
Vil'nyusskiy	103	382	-	105	81	23
Shilal'skiy	102	354	-26	97	60	39
Trakayskiy	99	393	- 2	102	82	25
Zarasayskiy	99	398	-10	95	80	28
Moletskiy	99	359	-37	86	61	32
Utenskiy	98	376	-28	90	64	35

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shvchenchenskiy	98	356	-29	107	62	17
Tel'shyayskiy	96	384	-14	96	70	54
Ignalinskiy	96	360	-33	84	60	36
Total for Economic Group 4	101	372	-18	97	69	29

Central Statistical Administration of the Lithuanian SSR

It would be advisable at the present time to cover more hogs in order to receive more piglets in the coming months to increase pork production. A significant intensification of meat production must be achieved by skillful organization of the livestock diet and efficient use of feeds.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### REPORTS ON MILK PRODUCTION IN LATVIA BY 10-DAY PERIODS

#### Milk Production in the Second 10 Days of July

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Proprietary Concern for the Dairy Herd!"]

[Text] This is an important time for animal husbandry workers. Taking advantage of the opportunities of the pasture period they are endeavoring to maintain livestock productivity at the proper level and achieve the maximum amount of milk during the summer months.

In the second 10 days of July the yields in the republic as a whole were similar to those of one year ago. But a number of rayons permitted a sharp decline in yield compared to the preceding 10-day period. Thus, the animal husbandry workers of Yelgavskiy Rayon received an average of 600 grams of milk a day less from each cow. The productivity of the dairy herd dropped 400 grams at farms in Yekabpilsskiy, Bauskiy, Kraslavskiy, Balvskiy, Ludzenskiy, and Talsinskiy rayons.

The main reason for the decline in milk production was omissions in the organization of pasture maintenance of the animals: during the hot weather livestock did not always receive green supplements and there were cases of interrupted water supply. The remoteness of the pastures from the dairy farms had an effect in some places. Of course, everyone knows that when the herd is driven a significant distance milk losses increase. Many livestock farms did not employ 24-hour grazing. It was because of precisely such omissions that daily milk yields per cow were especially low at the Lauderi Sovkhoz in Ludzenskiy Rayon (5.6 kilograms), the Druvas Sovkhoz in Yekabpilsskiy Rayon (5.9), and the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Dobel'skiy Rayon (6.6).

However, the experience of the best farms demonstrates that with skillful maintenance of the livestock high indicators can be achieved. The average daily productivity of cows was 16 kilograms of milk and more at the Yaunpilsskiy and Liyelplatonskiy animal husbandry experimental stations in Tukumskiy and Yelgavskiy rayons, the Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon, and the Yaunays Kolkhoz in Saldusskiy Rayon. Good yields of more than 14 kilograms of milk per cow are being produced at the Spars Kolkhoz in Gulbenkiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin in Daugavpilsskiy Rayon, the Briviba Kolkhoz in Kraslavskiy Rayon, and the Kopsolis Kolkhoz in Valmiyerskiy Rayon. In the second 10 days

of July V. Golubeva of the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Kolkhoz in Preyl'skiy Rayon, V. Petrova of the Ledurga Kolkhoz in Limbazhskiy Rayon, and G. Kostritskaya of the Liyelplatonskiy animal husbandry experimental station produced 19-20 kilograms of milk from each cow in their groups.

Summary of Milk Yields in the Second 10 Days of July (in Kilograms), by the Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture

Rayons	Total 1982 Production as Percentage of 1981	Average Yield per Cow per Day	Average Yield Compared to Last Year
Daugavpilsskiy	110	11.4	+1.0
Yelgavskiy	106	11.1	+0.6
Dobel'skiy	105	12.2	+0.7
Preyl'skiy	103	11.4	+0.2
Tukumskiy	102	10.4	+0.1
Madonskiy	101	10.9	+0.1
Liyeppayskiy	101	10.6	-
Yekabpilsskiy	101	9.8	-0.1
Salduskiy	101	9.8	-0.2
Bauskiy	100	11.0	+0.1
Valskiy	99.6	10.5	-
Rezeknenskiy	99.6	10.0	+0.1
Rizhskiy	99	12.4	-
Kraslovskiy	99	10.3	+0.1
Limbazhskiy	99	10.1	-0.2
Tsesisskiy	99	9.9	-
Gulbenskiy	98	10.6	-0.2
Stuchkinskiy	98	10.4	-0.2
Balvskiy	98	9.5	-0.3
Ludzenskiy	97	8.8	-0.2
Valmiyerskiy	96	11.1	-0.4
Kuldigskiy	96	10.3	-0.4
Ventspilsskiy	95	10.7	-0.6
Aluksnenskiy	95	10.1	-0.4
Ogrskiy	94	9.7	-0.6
Talsinskiy	93	10.7	-0.7
Republic Average	100	10.6	-

## Milk Production in the Last 10 Days of July

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Treasure Every Gram of Milk"]

[Text] In the last 10-day period the animal husbandry workers of Yelgavskiy, Bauskiy, Yekabpilskiy, Salduskiy, Stuchkinskiy, and Ogrskiy rayons operated very well and raised daily yields per cow by 100 grams. The productivity of the dairy herd remained at its former level in Dobel'skiy, Rizhskiy, Liyepayskiy, Tseisskiy, Limbazhskiy, and Valmiyerskiy rayons. But for the republic as a whole the daily yield per cow declined by 0.1 kilograms in the 10 days. The drop was especially notable at farms in Daugavpilskiy Rayon. Although animal productivity there is higher than the republic average and they are receiving more milk than last year, the decline in production compared to the preceding 10 days was an average of 300 grams per cow per day. This is largely the result of various oversights in herd maintenance in the pastures. Many stock are not receiving adequate supplementary feed and there are some breakdowns in hauling water to the grazing areas.

Experience shows that with abundant supplementary feeding and skillfully organized grazing good results are also possible during the hot weather. The Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon gets 18.3 kilograms of milk per cow per day. The Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Preyl'skiy Rayon, the Sidgunda Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon, and the Liyelplatonskiy animal husbandry experimental station in Yelgavskiy Rayon produce 16 kilograms. And leading animal husbandry workers such as Yadviga Yakubovskayte of the Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy, Veronika Yeviniya of the Sidgunda Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon, Vera Golubeva of the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Kolkhoz in Preyl'skiy Rayon and many others receive more than 20 kilograms of milk per cow per day.

Where they do not watch the pastureland observe the rules for grazing animals and skimp on supplementary feeding yields are very low. The livestock units of the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Dobel'skiy Rayon, the Zaube Sovkhoz in Tsesisskiy Rayon, the Zante Sovkhoz in Tukumskiy Rayon, the Druva Sovkhoz in Yekabpilsskiy Rayon, the Katvari Sovkhoz in Limbazhskiy Rayon, and the Nereta Sovkhoz in Stuchkinskiy Rayon received less than eight kilograms per cow per day.

During the summer each farm cannot only receive stable high yields, but also turn over first-grade output to the receiving points. But the milk they send to the state frequently has a lower fat content, has not been cooled, and sometimes is sour. These are irreplaceable losses, and it is the duty of specialists, people's deputies, controllers, and all animal husbandry workers to prevent such cases of plain mismanagement. The initiative of the Saratov workers, which is broadly supported in our republic, directs us to exactly such a thrifty attitude toward preservation of public wealth.

Summary of Milk Yields in the Third 10 Days of July (in Kilograms), by the Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture

Rayons	Total 1982 Production as Percentage of 1981	Average Yield per Cow per Day	Average Yield Compared to Last Year
Yelgavskiy	108	11.2	+0.8
Daugavpilsskiy	108	11.1	+0.8
Dobel'skiy	106	12.2	+0.8
Preyl'skiy	106	11.3	+0.6
Bauskiy	105	11.1	+0.6
Tukumskiy	105	10.3	+0.4
Yekabpilskiy	105	9.9	+0.3
Madonskiy	104	10.8	+0.3
Valkskiy	103	10.4	+0.2
Saldusskiy	103	9.9	-
Ludzenskiy	103	8.7	+0.4
Rizhskiy	102	12.4	+0.3
Liyepayskiy	102	10.6	+0.1
Kraslavskiy	102	10.2	+0.4
Tsesisskiy	102	9.9	+0.3
Balvskiy	102	9.4	+0.2
Stuchkinskiy	101	10.5	+0.1
Limbazhskiy	101	10.1	-
Rezeknenskiy	101	9.9	+0.2
Gulbenkiy	100	10.5	+0.1
Valmiyerskiy	99	11.1	-0.1
Aluksnenskiy	99	10.0	-
Kuldigskiy	98	10.2	-0.2
Ogrskiy	97	9.8	-0.2
Ventspilsskiy	96	10.5	-0.6
Talsinskiy	94	10.5	-0.6
Republic Average	102	10.5	+0.2

## Milk Production in the First 10 Days of August

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Do Not Reduce Yields"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of August milk yields per cow for the republic as a whole were higher than last year. Growth was especially noticeable at farms in Daugavpils'kiy, Dobel'skiy, Yelgavskiy, and Bauskiy rayons. The animal husbandry workers of the Yaunpils'kiy and Liyelplatons'kiy experimental stations and the Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon are striving for stable indicators in the competition to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy fashion. They are receiving an average of up to 18 kilograms of milk per cow per day at these places.

The productivity of the animals is even higher in the groups of the best masters of machine milking. For example, Stanislav Livmanis of the Yaunpils'kiy experimental station gets 23.7 kilograms per cow per day and Ayna Veyya of the Uzvara Kolkhoz in Bauskiy Rayon gets 19.6.

In comparison with the preceding 10 days, however, daily milk yields per cow declined by 0.3 kilograms. We can understand that the productivity of the animals was affected both by the hot weather and by the depleted grass in the pastures. But such an abrupt decline in yield as occurred in Kuldigskiy Rayon, where the average daily productivity of cows dropped by 0.6 kilograms, cannot be explained by these factors alone. This was also the result of inadequate provision of green supplementary feed and water and violations of pasturing procedures.

It is important now to organize skillful labor as envisioned by animal science regulations and to prevent a decline in livestock productivity.

### Summary of Milk Yields in the First 10 Days of August (in Kilograms), by the Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture

Rayons	Total 1982 Production as Percentage of 1981	Average Yield per Cow per Day	Average Yield Compared to Last Year
Daugavpils'kiy	108	10.9	+0.8
Dobel'skiy	106	12.0	+0.7
Yelgavskiy	106	10.9	+0.6
Bauskiy	105	10.9	+0.6
Preyl'skiy	104	10.9	+0.3
Tukumskiy	103	9.9	+0.1
Saldusskiy	102	9.6	-0.1
Rizhskiy	101	12.2	+0.1

[Table continued, next page]

[Table continued]

Rayons	Total 1982 Production as Percentage of 1981	Average Yield per Cow per Day	Average Yield Compared to Last Year
Madonskiy	101	10.5	+0.1
Valkskiy	101	10.1	+0.1
Yekabpilskiy	101	9.4	-0.1
Kraslavskiy	100	9.9	+0.2
Tsesiskiy	100	9.6	+0.1
Rezeknenskiy	100	9.6	-
Stuchkinskiy	99.8	10.0	-0.1
Balvskiy	99.8	9.0	-
Liyepayskiy	99	10.1	-0.2
Ludzenskiy	99	8.4	+0.1
Valmiyerskiy	98	10.8	-0.2
Aluksnenskiy	98	9.7	-0.1
Gulbenskiy	97	10.0	-0.3
Limbazhskiy	97	9.7	-0.3
Ogrskiy	96	9.5	-0.4
Ventspilskiy	94	10.0	-0.7
Kuldigskiy	94	9.6	-0.6
Talsinskiy	92	10.2	-0.7
Republic Average	101	10.2	+0.1

#### Milk Production in the Second 10 Days of August

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 3

[Article: "Measure Against the Leaders of the Livestock Farms"]

[Text] In the second 10 days of August milk yields per cow were 0.1 kilograms less than a year ago. Only the farms in Baugavpalskiy, Dobel'skiy, Yelgavskiy, Bauskiy, and Preyl'skiy rayons show "pluses." The productivity of cows dropped especially sharply in Ventspilskiy and Talsinskiy rayons.

A decline in average yields also occurred compared to the preceding 10 days; this drop was 0.4 kilograms. At certain farms such as the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Gulbenskiy Rayon and the Berstele Sovkhoz in Bauskiy Rayon the decline is almost one kilogram of milk.

The experience of the leaders shows that high, stable yields can be received even in the late summer. Cows at the Yaunpilskiy animal husbandry station in Tukumskiy Rayon are today producing more than 18 kilograms of milk a day, while at the Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon the figure is more than 16. Productivity is slightly lower at the Sidgunda Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon and the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Preyl'skiy Rayon. Milkmaid V. Petrova of the Ledurga Kolkhoz in Limbazhskiy Rayon gets 20.6 kilograms of milk per cow, while A. Veyya of the Uzvara Kolkhoz in Bauskiy Rayon gets 19.9 and A. Berezkina of the Igrive Kolkhoz in Aluksnenskiy Rayon gets 19.5 kilograms. Daily yields are more than 24 kilograms per cow in the groups of machine milking masters S. Livmanis of the Yaunpilskiy animal husbandry experimental station and Ya. Yakubovskayte of the Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon.

Correct pasturing, adequate provision of green supplementary feed and water to the cows, and strict compliance with the daily schedule at the livestock farms, and competent milking are the keys to good milk yields.

**Summary of Milk Yields in the Second 10 Days of August (in Kilograms), by the Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture**

Rayons	Total 1982 Production as Percentage of 1981	Average Yield per Cow per Day	Average Yield Compared to Last Year
Daugavpilsskiy	107	10.4	+0.7
Dobel'skiy	106	11.7	+0.7
Yelgavskiy	103	10.6	+0.2
Bauskiy	103	10.5	+0.3
Preyl'skiy	103	10.4	+0.1
Tukumskiy	101	9.6	-
Rizhskiy	100	11.9	-
Valkskiy	100	9.9	-
Saldusskiy	100	9.3	-0.2
Madonskiy	99.7	10.1	-0.1
Liyeypayskiy	99	9.9	-0.1
Stuchkinskiy	99	9.7	-0.1
Yekabpilskiy	99	9.0	-0.2
Balvskiy	99	8.8	-0.1
Kraslavskiy	98	9.4	-
Rezknenskiy	98	9.2	-0.1
Valmiyerskiy	97	10.5	-0.3
Tsesisskiy	97	9.2	-0.1

[Table continued, next page]

[Table continued]

Rayons	Total 1982 Production as Percentage of 1981	Average Yield per Cow per Day	Average Yield Compared to Last Year
Ludzenskiy	96	8.0	-0.2
Ogrskiy	95	9.3	-0.4
Limbazhskiy	95	9.3	-0.6
Aluksnenskiy	94	9.4	-0.5
Ventspilsskiy	93	9.6	-0.9
Gulbenskiy	93	9.4	-0.6
Kuldigskiy	93	9.2	-0.7
Talsinskiy	91	9.9	-0.9
<b>Republic Average</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

11,176  
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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### PROBLEMS WITH PRODUCE SUPPLY TO BAKU OUTLINED, SOLUTIONS URGED

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 2

[Article: "Improve the Fruit and Vegetable Trade"]

[Text] Questions of further improvement in the fruit and vegetable trade of Baku were discussed at a meeting held in the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. Participants included executives from a number of republic ministries and departments and from the party and Soviet bodies of Baku.

N. I. Nozdrya, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan People's Control Committee, L. A. Sokolov, second secretary of the Baku City party committee, T. Kh. Orudzhev, republic minister of fruit and vegetable farming, Ch. K. Gasanov, chairman of the board of Azerittifak [Union of Consumer Societies], S. Ch. Kasumova, Azerbaijan SSR minister of trade, and Sh. K. Kerimov, minister of motor vehicle transport presented information.

It was noted at the meeting that thanks to the constant concern and attention of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party to the question of supplying food products to the population of the republic, the trade in fruit and vegetables in Baku has improved significantly in recent years. Each day the city's trade network has vegetables, potatoes, onions, and fruit and the prices are constantly going down. Overall the organization of trade has improved. The network of enterprises trading in vegetables has been broadened and more vegetables are available at the kolkhoz markets. Steps are being taken to improve the personnel working in trade and the campaign against various violations of trade rules and abuses is being stepped up.

At the same time, it was pointed out at the meeting, there are still many shortcomings and omissions in the work of supplying fruit and vegetables to the population of Baku. Above all this concerns irregular supply of fruit and vegetables at trade enterprises and failure to observe calendar dates of delivery precisely. An inspection conducted by the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee of 48 stores of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming showed that the produce listed below was not available at the indicated number of stores: eggplant - 27; potatoes and cabbage - 23; onions - 16; cucumbers - 35; apples - 18; pears - 33; melons - 21. And only a very few trade outlets had such products as beans, red and Bulgarian peppers, peaches, carrots, beets, plums, cherry-plums, and garlic. The situation is no better at the stores of

Bakkooptorg [Baku Cooperative Trade Society]. Of the 15 stores checked there 11 did not have cucumbers, garlic, and carrots for sale, 10 did not have onions, cabbage, and beets, and nine had no tomatoes or beans.

Although the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party has pointed several times to the need to improve trade in fruit and vegetables at stores of the state and cooperative trade systems located in the city's kolkhoz markets, the situation there still leaves much to be desired. These sites generally do not have a large majority of the types of fruit and vegetables, and where they are available their quality is very poor. The stores are not kept in order and the interior areas are cluttered.

The public catering enterprises of the city have a very unsatisfactory supply of fruit and vegetables. A check of 36 public catering enterprises showed that nine worker dining halls had no tomatoes and onions, 22 had no cucumbers, 19 had no eggplants, 14 had no cabbage, and seven had no potatoes. As for melons, peppers, beans, peaches, and pears there were none at all so customers at them were not offered cold hors d'oeuvres, vegetable dishes, and fruits and compotes. At some dining halls, although they had fresh fruit the compotes were made from dried fruit.

As of early August the city Administration of Public Catering had purchased 250 tons of potatoes compared to 1,400 tons planned, 56 tons of onions against a plan of 371, 293 tons of tomatoes compared to a plan of 443, 17 tons of carrots compared to 47, and only eight tons of beets against a plan of 34 tons.

It was noted at the meeting that the public catering enterprises of Baku are receiving poor supply service from the Republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Azerittifikat. The specialized sovkhozes of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming are not doing a satisfactory job of carrying out the decrees of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers aimed at a significant improvement in the supply of vegetables, fruits, table lettuce, grapes, and other agricultural products to the population of the city. Inspections carried out at farms in Lenkoranskiy, Astarinskiy, Khachmasskiy, Masallinskiy, and Divichinskiy rayons showed significant shortfalls in delivery of fruit and vegetables to trade organizations in the city of Baku.

Azerittifikat enterprises so far this year have delivered only 131 tons of vegetables to the public catering system of Baku compared to the annual allocation of 450 tons and 115 tons of potatoes against an allocation of 950 tons. Only 20 tons of tomatoes, for example, have been delivered compared to an allocation of 200, while with an allocation of 30 tons of onions none at all have been delivered.

The situation with use of fruit and vegetables at workers' supply departments cannot fail to draw criticism either. The managers of the departments are not doing enough to improve public catering. They are not taking effective steps to lower the cost of meals for petroleum and construction workers and employees of other sectors.

These important questions are at present being overlooked by the managers of industrial enterprises and organizations, party committees, and local trade union committees who should give them greater attention.

It was emphasized at the meeting that many of the shortcomings noted in the fruit and vegetable trade are the result of the lack of modern depots and vegetable storage facilities. The time has come to build a specialized depot for the city's public catering enterprises. This will make it possible to store fruit and vegetables reliably and supply them to all public catering enterprises on a regular basis. But it is not just a matter of a shortage of depots. Well-organized supply to the dining halls could be achieved by operational measures also, for example allocating special motor vehicles to take fruit and vegetables around to public catering enterprises every day. There are many other such possible steps.

Prompt delivery of fruit and vegetables in Baku also depends on well-organized work by the motor vehicles that transport the produce. At the present time, however, because of poor organization of labor 120-150 vehicles stand idle every day at the farms waiting for loading or unloading.

The meeting pointed out the necessity for quality work in delivering fruit and vegetables to Baku in order to minimize losses and spoilage en route. It was emphasized that the party and Soviet agencies in the local areas and the farm managers must take all possible steps to organize prompt and reliable delivery of fruit and vegetables to the capital of the republic, especially since all conditions for this do exist.

The agricultural workers of Azerbaijan, making their contribution to realization of the Food Program, are gathering an abundant harvest of fruit and vegetables. Now it is up to the republic ministries of Trade and Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Azerittifak. They must eliminate existing shortcomings in the organization of fruit and vegetable trade in the city and set up strict checks on sale of the output delivered to the people of Baku. The managers of these ministries and departments are expected to do everything possible to make broad use of the opportunities this year with its rich vegetable harvest and to meet the produce needs of the population of Baku more fully.

Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, spoke at the meeting.

I. A. Mamedov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, and G. Sh. Efendiayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee, took part in the work of the meeting.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### LITHUANIAN RAYON FAILS TO MEET MILK PRODUCTION, PROCUREMENT GOALS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Make Better Use of Opportunities to Increase Milk Production"]

[Text] The agricultural department of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party has reviewed the work of the Zarasayskiy Rayon party committee to organize the production and procurement of milk.

Participating at the meeting were V. Astrauskas, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, V. Normantas, head of the agricultural department of the Central Committee, V. Berezov, first deputy head of the department of party organizational work of the Central Committee, and other important party, Soviet, and management officials.

It was observed that the Zarasayskiy Rayon party committee, the rayon executive committee and its administration of agriculture, and the party organizations and managers of many farms are not working hard enough to meet the challenges posed by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and are not using reserves and opportunities to increase animal husbandry output, in particular the production and procurement of milk, satisfactorily.

In the first seven months of this year gross milk production at farms of the rayon declined by one percent compared to the same period of last year, while the yield per cow is down 19 kilograms. The situation is even worse at some farms, and it has not been improving lately either.

This situation is a result of the fact that the rayon party committee, the Soviet and economic bodies of the rayon, and the managers and specialists of many farms did not give proper attention to correct management of the pasturing period. Many farms did not divide the cows up into productivity groups and did not introduce the enclosure pasturing system. In some places cows are driven 2-3 kilometers to livestock yards for milking. Not all farms are giving cows feed supplements of bulk green matter and concentrates and watering is poorly organized in some places. Some of the farms have not provided good care of pastures. They are not mowed after grazing and they are not always fertilized at the right time. Therefore, there are substantial milk losses and significant fluctuations occur in milk yield and the fat content of the milk.

The rayon does not effectively monitor milk production and the situation with replacement of livestock. They do not eliminate shortcomings promptly. They do not give adequate attention to preserving the cows and increasing herd size. The number of cows at farms in the rayon on 1 August was less than at the same time last year. Few calves are raised because the farms have many barren cows. The rayon does not give adequate attention to using pedigree heifers. Most of the farms have not set up summer grazing places for the heifers; they are kept in the livestock yards.

The rayon is not making full use of its opportunities to increase milk procurement. Some farms sell less than 80 percent of the milk they receive to the state and the fat content of the milk delivered is lower than last year. The farms are not taking adequate steps to cool the milk. They are not using all reserves available to increase procurement of milk from the population either. Thus, in the villages of Kimbartish and Smalay only 46-65 percent of the inhabitants who keep cows sell their milk to the farms or the state.

Party and trade union organizations and the administration at numerous farms are not showing proper concern for organizing socialist competition among workers in the livestock units and they do not summarize its results regularly. Little attention is given to supporting the initiative of the workers at the livestock units of the Yaunoyi Gvardiya Kolkhoz in Lazdiyskiy Rayon and to introducing the progressive know-how of other farms.

The rayon party committee, the administration of agriculture of the rayon executive committee, and the party organizations of some farms are not showing adequate concern for the selection of animal husbandry workers, indoctrinating them and keeping them, and raising their qualifications. Many farms have no stand-by milkmaids. Therefore it often happens that unqualified people work in the livestock units.

Notice was taken of the statement of P. Chunderov, first secretary of the rayon party committee, to the effect that all the shortcomings cited will be eliminated in the near future and the lag in milk production will be overcome.

It was recommended that the rayon committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the rayon executive committee, and its administration of agriculture fundamentally improve work in animal husbandry, especially dairy farming, immediately eliminate existing shortcomings, and overcome the lag in the near future. All farms should fulfill their plans for production of milk and other animal husbandry products and plans for their sale to the state.

All farms must focus attention on raising the productivity of the cows and organizing their grazing correctly. It is very important that they receive supplementary bulk green and concentrated feed and get an adequate amount of mineral feeds and salt licks. When the weather is hot cows should be protected from the sun and not driven long distances for milking. Special care must be taken to see that cows always receive adequate water. It is also very important to observe the requirements of milking technology.

Each farm and each livestock unit should insure constant checks on milk yield and its fat content. It is necessary to watch constantly to see that grass in the pastures is sufficient to last until late autumn. Certain pasturelands should be supplemented for this purpose, especially those that can provide good aftergrowth.

It has been demanded that stricter checks be instituted on reproduction of the herd and culling of cows. Each farm should have at least as many cows as envisioned in the socialist obligations. Good care of heifers must be insured everywhere.

The challenge has been posed of using all opportunities to increase the procurement of milk and other animal husbandry products, increase the percentage of milk going to market, increase its fat content, and improve its quality. Party organizations and farm managers and specialists should be made more accountable for compliance with plan discipline and intensive purchasing of excess animal husbandry products from the population by contract. It is already important today to prepare for the livestock overwintering and to prepare indoor quarters promptly and properly so that livestock productivity will not decline in the transitional period. The farm must continue working hard to prepare feeds and use all reserves to replenish supplies of feed.

The rayon party committee, the Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol bodies of the rayon, and party and other public organizations at the farms must invigorate socialist competition among animal husbandry workers, introduce scientific advances and progressive know-how in production more broadly, and show greater concern for the training of animal husbandry workers, especially milkmaids, keeping young people in the countryside, and creating good working conditions for the workers of the fields and the livestock units.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS PLAN OVERFULFILLMENT OF ASSIGNMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Article: "Here Is What Local Initiat. . Produces"]

[Text] "It is essential to use all existing opportunities and reserves to raise the efficiency of agricultural production, the food industry, and the other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and to strive for the maximum return from production-technical potential." — from the "USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990."

The collectives of the food industry administrations of the Krasnodar and Stavropol 'ray executive committees and the Rostov, Volgograd, Voronezh, and Novosibirsk Oblast executive committees have come forward with valuable initiatives: to overfulfill the assignment of the 11th Five-Year Plan by improving the use of existing capacities, reconstruction and technical re-equipping of enterprises, and fuller use of local raw material resources.

In the current five-year plan it has been resolved to produce an additional 15,105 tons of confectionary goods (including 3,527 tons of pastilles and marmalades, 1,983 tons of spice cakes, 5,744 tons of cookies, and 1,238 tons of sunflower halvah) 9,526 tubes of conserved fruits and vegetables, 36,274,000 bottles of mineral water, 1,619 tons of mayonnaise, and 12,000 tons of fruit powder and other products.

In all the initiators will produce additional output worth a total of more than 74 million rubles.

The May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out that the food problem is the central problem of the current decade on both the economic and political levels. Fulfillment and overfulfillment of the annual plans and overall plan of the 11th Five-Year Plan guarantee that it will be solved.

As noted at the meeting of the Presidium of the RSPSR Council of Ministers, the food industry has been given an important place in fuller satisfaction of public

needs for food products. The 11th Five-Year Plan outlines continued rapid growth in all sectors of the food industry, especially those where local raw material resources are the principal source of production support. The volume of commodity output will increase 14.5 percent for the administration of locally-controlled food industry in the RSFSR alone.

Soviet people are showing their creative approach to carrying out the Food Program. Thousands of collectives have become involved in the all-Union campaign under the slogan "Preserve everything that is raised!" They are organizing a campaign against losses of agricultural output and arranging for uninterrupted work by procurement, transportation, and trade organizations. The initiative of the collectives of the food industry administrations of six very large krays and oblasts of the Russian Federation fits naturally into this important, long-term campaign begun on the initiative of the people's deputies of Saratov Oblast. The food industry administrations worked out a broad system of measures whose implementation will make it possible to overfulfill the assignment of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the production of various still-scarce food products from local raw materials and also to produce the traditional local assortment. As analysis shows, in the very near future local food industry is capable of fully meeting consumer demand for spice-cakes, ring pastries, dried crusts, mineral water, and other articles.

"The planned growth in volume of production," it was stated at the meeting of the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, "will be accomplished by raising the efficiency of existing capacities, more thorough processing of raw materials, identification of additional raw material resources, and reconstruction and technical re-equipping of enterprises making broad use of State Bank Loans. Low-waste and no-waste technology is given a significant role in fulfilling the obligations assumed."

Not long ago enterprises of the Kuban milk industry poured off about 500,000 tons of skim milk and buttermilk and 300,000 tons of whey. People in the local areas often did not know what to do with this river of milk. Technology has now been developed that makes it possible to process secondary raw materials in the local area. Using skim milk and buttermilk to produce cottage cheese and sour milk products makes it possible to use a significant additional amount of whole milk for food purposes. As another example take the no-waste technology for processing vegetables. The construction of two dozen specialized shops planned in Krasnodar Kray will make it possible to raise the production of salt-containing powder and products made with it to 11,500 tons. This is a significant additional raw material resource for confectionary goods. Workers in Stavropol Kray have begun incorporating the production of apple-pectin puree made from residue. This puree can be used to produce pastilles and marmalade.

The obligations of the initiators give a prominent place to increasing the production of their own food industry agricultural administrations. Thus, Novosibirsk food industry workers plan to develop commodity dairy farms so they themselves can produce 500-600 tons of condensed milk a year; moreover they intend to produce 500,000 standard cans of meat-plant preserves from meat received at auxiliary farms. When the hog complex at the Orlovskiy food combine is put into operation the Voronezh administration expects to receive 950 tons of meat a year which it will use to produce sausage.

The Semikarakorsk, Krasnosulinskiy, and Azov food combines of the Rostov food industry administration are successfully developing complexes to raise lettuce, berries, and horseradish. This and a significant expansion of the network of procurement points to buy mushrooms, berries, nuts, and other wild-growing plants from the population are the basis for additional production of pastilles and marmalade. Furthermore, it has been decided during this five-year plan to build four more shops to produce fruit powder to add to existing capacities at the Aksayskiy food combine.

It is important to note the following circumstance. The initiative of the food industry collectives to overfulfill the assignments of the five-year plan received effective help from party and Soviet bodies in the local areas.

Every initiative that puts internal reserves into use deserves support. The initiative of the workers of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and Rostov, Volgograd, Voronezh, and Novosibirsk Oblasts was approved by the Presidium of the RSFSR Soviet of Ministers and deserve the broadest possible dissemination.

11,176  
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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### SELF-SERVICE TRADE, PRODUCT PACKAGING SHOULD IMPROVE CUSTOMER SERVICE

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 82 p 20

[Article by Professor Ye. Danilov, doctor of economic sciences and collegium member of the USSR Ministry of Trade: "Commodity Turnover and the Quality of Customer Service"]

[Text] Existing enterprises must sell more goods with fewer personnel. This was the task set for the branch in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade and the Improvement of Trade Services for the Population in the 11th Five-Year Plan."

The "trade" branch now employs 9.6 million people, including around 7 million in retail trade and public eating facilities. Whereas the increase in manpower in the branch during the 10th Five-Year Plan was 521,000 (or 8 percent), an increase of only 1 percent is expected over the entire 5 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

#### Even with Less Manpower

The improvement of the quality of customer service, the development of additional services (order desks at industrial enterprises, pattern layout services in fabric departments, the delivery of purchases to the home and others), the development of the trade network, the growth of commodity turnover and the increasing size of the urban population are increasing the number of trade personnel. On the other hand, the higher level of technical equipment in the branch, the improvement of the organization of labor, the incorporation of technology for the delivery and sale of packaged items, the improvement of progressive forms of work and the augmentation of labor productivity through technical progress are serving as the necessary prerequisites for a lower demand for manpower.

Labor plans are being drawn up with a view to these tendencies. For example, calculations for the current 5-year period envisage an increase of 938,400 in the number of workers and a decrease of 518,400 as a result of the factors listed above. The absolute increase should therefore be 420,000. In subsequent years, however, all of the development of commodity turnover, including the staffing of new retail trade and public dining enterprises, will have to be accomplished by existing manpower in the present network and by less manpower when the new network is completed.

The increase in the number of trade personnel is due to intersectorial as well as sectorial factors. The most important are the degree of division of labor between the spheres of distribution and production, the quality of products and the degree to which the trade network's need for technical equipment is satisfied.

#### Why Are Goods Not Being Packaged?

Let us take a look at the rapidly developing self-service sector. It would be unthinkable without packaged goods. Industry, however, is not satisfying the demand of retail trade enterprises for goods in this form. Last year the trade network received around 45 million tons of packaged groceries. They accounted for only 34.5 percent of the total in retail trade. At the same time, goods sold by the self-service method accounted for around 54 percent.

The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry has satisfied only 11 percent of the demand for packaged groceries, the USSR Ministry of Procurement has satisfied 23 percent of the demand for packaged flour and 15 percent of the demand for packaged groats, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry has satisfied 41 percent of the demand for packaged lard and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry has satisfied 10 percent of the demand for packaged fish and herring.

The shortage of packaged goods requires stores to do their own packaging, necessitating significant quantities of manual labor. Furthermore, everyone knows that this costs the stores much more than it costs the manufacturers.

Estimates indicate that if packaged goods accounted for 70 percent of the industrial output, around 75,000 trade personnel could be available for other types of work. The production of semicooked meals for public eating facilities in industry would also produce a considerable savings in social labor.

The findings of surveys also indicate that the poor quality of many items sometimes sends customers to several stores in search of the items they need, requires more work from trade personnel and is counterproductive.

Much of the manpower in trade is used inefficiently. There are significant reserves for the enhancement of operational efficiency. According to our estimates, 820,000 people are employed in material handling operations, 470,000 are performing janitorial services and around half a million are engaged in auxiliary work. The number of workers in this category is rising more quickly than the total number of personnel. The rise was over 16 percent in material handling operations alone during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The reduction of the number of these workers would represent a significant reserve. The problem could be solved primarily through the mechanization of manual labor. Important measures to mechanize processes and produce a considerable savings in labor and material resources have been included in the draft comprehensive program for the mechanization and automation of material handling, shipping and warehousing operations during the current 5 years. This program could reduce the number of workers engaged in manual labor by 100,000.

### But the Equipment Has Not Been Delivered

A special comprehensive program for the mechanization of labor in trade through the incorporation of progressive packaging technology in 16 regions will be drawn up during the current 5-year period. Its incorporation will reduce the manpower requirements of trade by 40,000 workers.

It is also significant, however, that the plan for the delivery of trade technology was fulfilled by only 95 percent last year. Undelivered equipment included a sizeable quantity of refrigeration equipment, kettles for food preparation, machines for the processing of meat, vegetables and dough, etc. The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances is taking too long to master the production of the new equipment that was designed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Trade Machinery and design bureaus, was approved by interdepartmental commissions and is essential for the mechanization of manual labor.

### Reserves Exist

One important intrasectorial reserve for more efficient labor will be the institution of the scientific organization of labor based on plans drawn up for the 5 years with a year-by-year breakdown.

The USSR Ministry of Trade has stipulated that the basic norms for workers who serve customers directly, specialists and administrative personnel must be numerical norms, which will be set with a view to the method of service, the type of store or public eating facility, etc.

The "Recommendations for the Determination of Structural and Staff Requirements," which were drawn up by the Scientific Research Institute of Trade in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Trade and are now being employed for all of the basic types of organizations and enterprises, will serve as these norms.

Intersectorial norms and normatives are now being employed for 1.9 million people, or 60 percent of the total, within the system of the USSR Ministry of Trade alone. By the end of the five-year plan they should cover around 2.5 million people.

Favorable conditions have been established in trade for the provision of financial incentives for the combination of jobs and for split shifts (with a break of over 2 hours). An additional amount of up to 30 percent of the wage or salary is paid to workers, engineering and technical personnel and other specialists, employees and junior service personnel for their larger volume of work in the first case and for their inconvenient schedule in the second. Experience has shown that the combination of the jobs of three individuals frees one of them.

Split shifts lengthen the business hours of the trade or public dining enterprise without any increase in personnel. This economizes on labor resources and is a customer convenience. Around 23,000 people are now working a split shift and the number is expected to rise to 90,000 in the next 3 years.

When the scientific organization of labor was being instituted in Kiev's Ukraina Department Store, the collective studied customer traffic and personnel workloads

in different departments and found that the existing system of division of labor was unsatisfactory because the limited assortment of goods kept clerks standing idle for long periods of time, just waiting for customers. The 17 departments were consolidated in 8 larger ones and clerks were reassigned accordingly. This made 42 people available for work in departments with an incomplete staff. Labor productivity in the larger departments rose 20 percent.

The institution of a continuous schedule increased the number of clerks in the trade area during "peak" hours, improved customer service and considerably reduced daily intrashift losses of work time. According to the calculations of enterprise economists, the storewide reduction was equivalent to 600 man-hours.

The augmentation of labor productivity and the use of reserves are also promoted by the training of personnel in progressive work techniques and methods and the incorporation of standard plans for the organization of work positions. For example, cashiers who learned to operate cash registers by the touch system were able to process 1.3 times as many transactions and to save more than 1.5 hours a day on customer transactions at each cash register. Organization of the work positions of 10 cashiers in accordance with the standard reduced losses of their work time by 20 man-hours a day.

When annual plans for the staffing of stores and restaurants are being drawn up, local trade organs must envisage the employment of more individuals for a part-time work day or week. The USSR Council of Ministers has ruled that part-time workers and people who work in their own home will not be included in the maximum number of branch workers and employees.

The problem of the use of work time must be given the most serious consideration. It is no secret that work stoppages connected with irregular product deliveries are inordinately great at many stores and public eating facilities. Unfortunately, considerable losses are also connected with violations of labor discipline. These primarily include unauthorized absences, preoccupation with matters unconnected with customer service and the violation of enterprise work schedules. The elimination of these shortcomings also represents a considerable reserve for the better use of manpower.

A struggle for the more efficient use of labor resources has been launched in the trade network. This is also the aim of a socialist competition launched this year under the slogan "We Guarantee High-Quality Service." The initiator of the socialist competition, the collective of the Central Department Store in Moscow, took on high commitments and called upon all trade personnel in the country to fulfill the plans and assignments for this year with the same number of personnel or fewer.

We feel that these measures will aid in the implementation of 26th CPSU Congress demands for the efficient use of labor in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

8588  
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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### WASTE IN FOOD PACKAGING DECRIED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by A. Lebed', deputy chairman of USSR Gossnab: "Packaging Output — The Food Program — Preservation of the Harvest"]

[Text] It is obvious to anyone that output and packaging are inseparable. And discussion of the problems and challenges of the packaging system concerns every sector. In his report at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "In order to advance toward a solution to the food problem we must give greater attention to all the links of the chain by which agricultural output reaches the consumer." One of these links in the food conveyor is packaging. Rapid transportation and reliable preservation of agricultural output and delivery to the customer in the best form are not possible without packaging. That is why the challenge has been posed of fully supplying the food sectors of industry, trade, and agriculture with containers and progressive packing materials.

There is a great deal of work to do. We cannot tolerate a situation where poor, lagging packaging work causes us enormous losses. For example, almost one-fifth of the mineral fertilizer so necessary to the fields is blown away. The excessively high proportion of wood containers in use and the low proportion of cardboard and polymer containers also does not make sense. We make 45.6 percent of our packaging out of wood. Therefore, in addition to losses of finished output we have an enormous expenditure of wood, which is becoming more and more scarce.

The search for inexpensive and reliable types of packaging has been underway for a long time. Many years ago workers in the paper, chemical, and food industries were given the task of launching capacities to produce cardboard boxes and metal and polyethylene barrels. But time passed and we cannot see good results from it. Yet who if not food industry workers suffers from the shortage of good-quality packaging?

In recent years the USSR Gossnab system has built and reconstructed 265 packaging repair enterprises. They have new machinery and production equipment. The first phases of the Kiev Cardboard Plant and the Leningrad factory of the same specialization, where the initial raw material will be scrap paper, are in operation. Plans envision constructing several more such enterprises. We must

recognize that the pace of this work does not meet our needs. Complaints can be addressed to the contractors and the purchasers themselves.

The gap between the rate of development of industry and that of the packaging system was noted long ago. It occurred and it continues today largely because of incorrect ideas to the effect that it is an auxiliary sphere of the economy which supposedly does not have a major impact on the course of affairs. It is now apparent that it does have an impact, a direct one that is sometimes fatal. Considering this, the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted the decree entitled "Steps To Meet the Needs of the National Economy for Economical Types of Packaging in 1982-1985." This document envisioned significant capital investment. The construction and machine building ministries must build hundreds of enterprises and shops and turn out new flow lines, up-to-date machine tools, self-loading vehicles, and other equipment. The USSR ministries of Chemical Industry, Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and Construction Materials must supply the appropriate materials. A fundamentally new concept has been found in planning production of important output.

It is noteworthy that beginning next year economic development plans will include a section "Production of Packaging." This will insure uniform technical policies in development of this important sector and balance it for all parameters. The USSR Main Administration of Packaging of USSR Gosnab alone has been appropriated more than 200 million rubles. Along with construction of enterprises they will also build housing, Pioneer camps, nursery schools, dining halls, and sanitary-domestic facilities. This will attract people and create good working conditions. A system of training courses and schools to prepare qualified cadres has been established.

Major tasks have been given to a number of other ministries - food, meat and dairy, and fishing, and to the councils of ministers of the Union republics. They are obligated to introduce additional capacities to produce reusable polymer, plywood, and board boxes. We should note that the entire increase in resources of this kind of packaging will be used for food products. This increases the importance of these plans and demands that they be carried out.

By itself increasing resources cannot entirely change the picture for the better. This must be accompanied by a vigorous search for and introduction of rapid and economical means of shipping. One of these techniques is container shipping. Here too action must be taken by combining the efforts of many departments. Considerable attention should be given to organizing transportation and storage of food, vegetables, and potatoes in reusable warehouse pallet-boxes. This should replace the conventional method of bulk loading because it avoids the need for transshipment, which avoids fruit and vegetable spoilage.

There are calculations which show that such devices could help save an enormous amount of valuable produce. There are also other advantages: it achieves full mechanization, and means of transportation work more efficiently and have less downtime. The ministers, departments, and councils of ministers of the Union republics are not fulfilling the assignment for production of these and other means of stacking cargo satisfactorily.

Serious complaints are made against chemical and metallurgical workers. They are moving very slowly to develop the production of such economical means of stacking as heat-shrinking and stretch polyethylene films and metal ribbon. Therefore deliveries of output in progressive packaging are insignificant.

The harvest is underway. It seems that every economic manager and packaging supplier should be aware of the figures on losses of fruit and vegetables during their harvesting, shipping, and processing. These losses exceed all permissible norms and cannot be justified by any excuse. The subdivisions of Gossnab in the local areas made sure that fruit and vegetable packaging was accumulated for the fruit and vegetable shippers. Yet judging by signals from the local areas, although "packaging troubles" are not as critical as before, they still exist.

For example, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry did not fulfill its plan for the first six months. They failed to supply their customers with a considerable amount of packaging for canned goods, poultry meat, confectionary goods, and macaroni. The suppliers of fruit and vegetables themselves are not meeting their assignment for producing packaging. In this period the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry fell 18.4 percent short of its output goal, while Tsentrrosoyuz [Central Union of Consumer Societies] was 34.8 percent short. Such a significant lag complicated the work of the users in Astrakhan Oblast and the Central Chernozem region.

I want to repeat that no matter how critical the packaging problem sometimes is, still we have numerous ways to solve it, above all by an economical, thrifty attitude toward boxes, barrels, and containers. But this is where many have, so to speak, "messed up." In Moldavia alone last year packaging losses were more than one-third of seasonal resources. The same was true in a number of other republics.

The discussion of the necessity of developing and introducing specialized containers and stacking means for shipping fruit and vegetables without transporting packaging began long ago. This requires setting up a system of container-handling areas in the field, at enterprises and supply depots, and in trade and giving the organizations hoisting and other equipment. The sectorial scientific research institutes and the container and packaging institutes of USSR Gossnab should make a vigorous search for new designs and materials and step up work to develop and introduce the moisture-resistant cardboard so necessary to fishermen and fruit and vegetable workers. The USSR State Committee for Standards can do a great deal to simplify and standardize freight packaging and preventing cumbersome types of packaging from reaching the warehouses. After all, such containers not only make freight circulation more difficult, but also complicate the marketing of output.

The time has come for all ministries that are part of the agroindustrial complex to work out master plans of development in the near future and implement target programs to insure an increase in the technical level and mechanization of the packaging system. Expenditures for this will be repaid because the main thing will be achieved: preservation of food products.

The packaging system is in reality a sector. It is not worth giving arguments to justify this definition. And it does not appear to be too early to raise the question of improving the level of sector management, so to speak defining its organizational status. It would seem wise to form a central department of containers and packaging out of the numerous scattered sectorial organizations, without increasing the size of administrative apparatus, and establish an elaborate network in the local areas. A number of enterprises that produce cardboard, polymers, and glass, wood, and metal materials could be made subordinate to this department. Its system should include enterprises that supply experimental models of packaging. The department would be able to follow a uniform technical policy in development of this major project, coordinate license work, standardization, and design, distribute capital investment, and locate new capacities in an optimal manner.

In short, to reduce the gap between the level of development of industry and that of the packaging system we must immediately search for and utilize all organizational, technical, and economic means. The cause deserves it.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### SELLERS OF AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS AIR VIEWS

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[Report on talk conducted by E. Krasnyanskiy and I. Shikhman in Tsentrinosoyuz Pavilion at the All-Union Exhibit of National Economic Achievements in Moscow: "Surplus Is Not Superfluous; How It Can Be Augmented and Sold"]

[Text] "Consumer cooperatives must organize the timely purchase of agricultural surplus from the population. The network of permanent and temporary product acceptance and procurement centers, livestock and poultry slaughterhouses and agricultural processing shops must be widened"--from the USSR Food Program.

There are 6 million hectares of land on the 35 million private farms in our country. Each year these farms produce more than 4.7 million tons of meat, around 9 million tons of vegetables, almost the same quantity of fruit and more than 40 million tons of potatoes.

Naturally, far from all of these products are consumed by the families of farm owners. Where and how should agricultural surplus be sold? What role should the consumer cooperative play in this process?

This was discussed at a gathering of active sales agents in the Tsentrinosoyuz Pavilion at the All-Union Exhibit of National Economic Achievements.

### The Peasant in Search of a Purchasing Agent

"When I arrive at the procurement center at the height of the season, I usually see mobs of people there. Those who have 80 to 100 rabbits to sell can naturally wait their turn. But there are always a few old women who are selling five rabbits, or maybe only a pair of them. They simply do not have the strength to stand and they eventually leave. And how many of them never even leave their homes?" N. S. Maydanyuk, seller from Nemirovskiy Rayon in Vinnitsa Oblast said at the meeting. "Some purchasing agents believe there is no point in dealing with a small seller when they can do business more conveniently with larger farms."

The fact is that the cooperatives prefer to do business in large rural communities, although experience has shown that small villages, where haymaking and grazing are less of a problem, are more convenient from the commercial standpoint.

The same idea was expressed by Yu. T. Lichuk, who had come from Snyatynskiy Rayon in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast:

"The people in my village always have something to sell from their plots. There are more than a thousand farmsteads there and the quantity of spoiled apples alone is amazing! A peasant is not always able to get to the procurement center. I have already exchanged a few words here with people from other locations. They have the same complaints."

Wherever purchasing agents do their work quickly and efficiently, however, business is more lively and more pleasant.

"I cannot complain about purchasing agents. They are our welcome guests," said Akhmedzhan Eltayev, worker from the Sovkhoz imeni Alisher Navoi in Chimkent Oblast. "Eshmet Sultankulov buys our vegetables and Turakhan Anarov buys our meat. They tour each peasant farmstead in advance, agree on sales volumes and dates and provide us with packing materials. Everyone in our community knows that the purchasing agents will arrive exactly on schedule."

Does this mean that all of the problems are connected with the long distances between procurement points and peasant farms? What are consumer cooperatives doing about this?

Two figures are significant in this respect: 93,000 and 6,250. The first figure is the economists' estimate of the number of acceptance points the cooperative network will need throughout the country for the efficient use of agricultural surplus. The second is the actual number of these points in existence today. As they say, it is a drop in the bucket.

In the current 5-year period, cooperatives will carry out an extensive program for the development of the material and technical base of procurement operations. Acceptance and procurement points will be given the highest priority. They will build 12,000 of them--or almost two and a half times as many as they have built in the past. The network will continue to be developed during the 1985-1990 period.

We must not sit back idly, however, to wait until each rural community has an acceptance point. The purchasing agent must travel to each peasant home, ask about surplus, purchase what is offered and deliver it to the consumer.

Cooperatives in Moldavia, for example, have divided all populated points into groups of 10 or 20 farmsteads. Each group has an authorized representative chosen from among the most conscientious peasants and active sellers. These volunteers have developed sales of the surplus of private farms perceptibly.

There are many such examples of an industrious approach. They must become the norm.

### Verbal Agreement or Written Contract?

"Do any of you have contracts with procurement offices?" we asked the gathering. Only five (!?) of the several dozen active sellers present at the meeting did have them. We learned, for example, that the abovementioned Akhmedzhan Eltayev had recently turned over 80 bunches of early green onions. A bunch of onions might not seem like much, but the Chimkent cooperative organization now receives this valuable and nutritious vegetable three times a week from sellers at the Sovkhoz imeni Alisher Navoi. And all because a local purchasing agent instructed sovkhoz workers to raise this produce in advance and included a point about its sale in the contracts he concluded with them.

"Actually, this produce is nothing but extra trouble for me," A. Eltayev said. "After all, I deliver around 1,000 kilograms of meat, 100 kilograms of butter, 1,200 liters of milk and 1,500 eggs to the cooperative each year. All of this provides my family with a considerable sum of money. Why should I bother to raise greens for kopecks? But it is wrong to think in these terms. If the purchasing agent included produce in the contract, it must be necessary and it must be wanted by urbanites."

These remarks about produce seem to us to be a vivid illustration of the purpose and possibilities of contract relations between purchasing agents and farm owners. Any urbanite would want this produce, especially in the spring, but it can hardly be found anywhere in the cities. After the meeting we made phone calls to Krasnodar, Omsk, Tashkent, Vinnitsa, Minsk and other cities--the republic, kray and oblast centers from which the participants had come. We learned that not one cooperative organization had parsley, rosemary, dill or chicory for sale on 20 April (or, incidentally, at any earlier time). A private seller in the market, however, was offering a wide assortment of these nutritious greens for sale. Of course, the prices were out of sight!

The situation could be quite different, however, if cooperatives cared enough to make an effort. After all, all of the people present at the meeting admitted that any peasant farmstead could provide procurement centers with early produce at a minimal cost. All it would take is a simple request.

One of the representatives from the main cooperative procurement organization off-handedly asked the surplus sellers who had come to Moscow: "What would you advise cooperative personnel to do to increase procurements?"

The response of the farm owners was unanimous: "Order and buy."

"This is where a contract between purchasing agents and rural inhabitants could play an important role. Unfortunately, however, this effective means of regulating procurements is not being used properly," said Director V. M. Sinyakov of the Main Procurement Administration of the Cooperative Trade Network. "According to our records, contracts have been signed with less than a quarter of the 35 million private farms. This is where the problems begin. For example, everyone knows that any farmstead has a good number of chickens, geese and ducks. But we procure only 12,000 tons of poultry meat. This means that we receive around 350 grams, less than half a chicken, from each farm."

Last year, for what was essentially the first time, cooperative personnel made an earnest effort to buy more poultry from the population and procurements of this nutritious meat immediately increased by 18 percent on the national level. The Turkmen Union of Consumer Societies, for example, tripled its procurements and the Uzbek and Moldavian unions doubled theirs. The work was also improved in several autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the RSFSR.

Obviously, a contract is not a magic wand. It is nothing more than a mutual commitment. One of us visited a typical rural community in the Russian Nonchernozem Zone near Smolensk. It has around 50 farmsteads. The income of the inhabitants of Zubovo--this is the name of the village--is adequate and steady. Each family has its own farmyard. Hogs and potatoes are regularly sold to cooperatives. But what about the poultry? It turns out that each housewife would gladly sell a dozen or two, but purchasing agents do not ask for them. Should they take them to the rayon center themselves? A fowl is not the same as a hog and it does not seem right to ask the kolkhoz for a vehicle to transport a chicken.

Therefore, around a thousand chickens remain unsold in Zubovo while tons of meat are lacking elsewhere.

"More products could be obtained from a plot if the private sector had more technical equipment," P. I. Koshkarov, fitter from the rayon Sel'khoztekhnika branch in Altay Kray, said. "When I promise to sell products to a procurement center, it should help me raise them. And not only with fodder and means of transport. For instance, we have wanted a pump for years. It is no longer possible to water a garden with a pail. Why does the procurement office not take it upon itself to acquire this inexpensive equipment and deliver it immediately to the few farms with which it has signed contracts? What we have now with purchasing agents are not contracts, but verbal agreements. They promise me something, I promise them something, and then no one remembers what it was. I think a contract should be legally binding."

Therefore, a contract, and not an agreement, should be the norm in the relations between purchasing agents and the owners of private plots. The document must stipulate the precise rights and obligations of both parties.

The development of the private farming sector is now a matter of statewide importance. People engaged in private farming must be surrounded with the necessary social atmosphere of respect, esteem and, last but not least, gratitude. After all, it has long been a well-known fact that good treatment breeds good results.

8588

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### FURNITURE ASSORTMENT NEEDS DIVERSIFICATION

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[Article by V. Usov, supervisor of the trade and commodity turnover sector of the Central Economic Research Institute of the RSFSR Gosplan and candidate of philosophical sciences, and O. Tret'yakova, senior scientific associate at the institute and candidate of economic sciences: "The Paradoxes of the Shortage; Why Is a Couch 'Convenient' and Why Is There a Shortage of Furniture Room Groups?"]

[Text] Almost 2.6 million people move into new homes each year in the RSFSR. The people who acquire the keys to a new dwelling usually want to furnish it with modern and attractive furniture. Furniture sales in the republic are rising steadily and the average annual increase in commodity turnover in this sphere was around 6 percent during the last five-year plan. Nevertheless, the output is still inadequate: Economists estimate that only 85 percent of the total demand has been satisfied. In the first year of the current five-year plan, only 70 percent of all trade orders for furniture were filled. The trade network now cannot offer customers many types of furniture.

One of the reasons for this is the failure of the furniture industry to keep up with public needs. The branch output is still intended for crowded communal dwellings and often consists only of cabinets, tables and chairs.

Of course, it is not that industry "does not care": The fragmented nature of production is impeding the resolution of difficult problems in the satisfaction of the public demand for furniture. Around 40 percent of the furniture output is now manufactured at enterprises of the timber and wood processing industry. The remaining 60 percent comes from enterprises of the ministries of local industry and consumer services and several other branches and departments. Furthermore, the annual output of factories of the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry amounts to tens of millions of rubles, while the output at, for example, machine-building and metalworking enterprises does not exceed a hundred thousand rubles. This limits the possibilities for the use of complete sets of highly productive equipment and is one of the reasons for the poor quality of items. This is eloquently attested to by facts.

For example, state trade inspectors checked the quality of furniture and the observance of standard technical requirements at the Tatmebel', Volzhsk and Gor'kmebel' production associations and the Elektrogorsk Furniture Combine. They

learned that substandard items could account for up to 65 percent of the total output at some enterprises. For example, when the output of the Elektrogorsk Furniture Combine was inspected, 40 percent of the armoires and dressers and 100 percent of the dining tables and stools were rejected. Some 1,084 items were removed from the shipping department and sent back to production areas for the correction of defects. Unfortunately, this is not an isolated example. The poor quality of furniture now leads to the rejection of almost one out of every ten items manufactured at RSFSR enterprises.

Related industries can play an important role in the resolution of problems connected with the satisfaction of the public demand for furniture. The production of modern furniture requires new synthetic materials, plastic and textured paper treated with special resins. The use of these substitutes improves the appearance of items and speeds up technological processes.

Unfortunately, workers in light industry and chemists are not supplying the branch with these materials in the quantities envisaged in plans. The situation is no better with regard to the branch supply of equipment from the machine tool and instrument building industry: It is worse than foreign equipment in terms of labor productivity.

The gap between the public demand for furniture and supply is not only the result of the furniture industry's low level of development and organization. The successful resolution of this problem will depend largely on the serious improvement of production plans and incentives and on better interrelations between trade and industry. We encounter a paradox here. Although there has been a furniture shortage in the country in recent years, commercial stocks have tended to grow.

What are these stocks? They consist primarily of sofa-beds, metal office equipment, armoires and expensive desks. The main discrepancy between the furniture assortment and public demand is the shortage of sets of furniture. They account for no more than 20-30 percent of the total output, and the trade network's orders for these sets are satisfied by less than 60 percent. The output of kitchen furniture is also failing to keep up with demand. Filled orders for these items range from 25 to 70 percent of total orders.

Industrial enterprises now bear no responsibility for the sale of their products and assessments of their performance do not depend on the degree to which their manufacturing output satisfies customer needs. The fulfillment of the plan according to product assortment is not the main indicator and does not affect the financial status of the enterprise. This is why trade orders and delivery commitments are often ignored.

Furthermore, the role of natural indicators is underestimated in plans, and preference is often given to cost indicators. As a result, the fulfillment of the production plan in cost terms is accomplished by producing above-plan quantities of "profitable" expensive items and underfulfilling the assignments for items which are inexpensive but are needed by the population.

For example, there is a shortage of bookshelves, linen chests and TV stands in the country, but enterprises prefer to manufacture expensive office furniture, for which there is not much demand.

Of course, it would be impossible to disregard cost indicators. This is why natural indicators should not be given priority over cost indicators or vice versa, but both types should be planned in an indissoluble set. The improvement of centralized planning, which defines the basic proportions and directions of economic development, must be combined with a flexible and efficient system of communications between production and trade, which will allow for quick and accurate responses to changes in demand.

To augment the role of the order, which should serve as the basis for the compilation of production plans, enterprise supplies of raw materials and working capital should be commensurate with actual sales of goods at wholesale fairs. This will effectively exclude the possibility of overloading the trade network with obviously superfluous products.

Industrial enterprises should bear some responsibility for the sale of their products. It would be expedient to set deadlines for the sale of items to the population. If the product has not been sold by this time, the trade organization should have the right to lower the price at the expense of industry. Discounts on unsaleable goods should be financed with the profits of the industrial enterprises that produced these goods, and deposits in the financial incentive fund should be reduced by the same amount.

Trade must also take more responsibility for the satisfaction of the public demand for furniture. Trade workers often commit errors in the requisitions and orders they submit to industry. For example, the wholesale furniture fair is usually held in July and wholesale bases begin adjusting their contracts by March of the plan year. Furthermore, adjustments are made in almost all contracts with furniture manufacturers. These adjustments at the very beginning of the plan period testify that they are, as the saying goes, using the ceiling as a point of reference, and are not basing orders on studies of public demand. It is clear that this makes the contract a meaningless piece of paper instead of a binding document. For this reason, the power of trade organizations to refuse an ordered commodity must be limited: If they order something, they must pay for it; if they make a mistake, they must cover the losses connected with adjustments.

Another matter which deserves immediate consideration is the geographical distribution of furniture enterprises. The distribution patterns are extremely erratic. The furniture supply is inadequate in Siberia and the Far East. The total output of furniture at enterprises in these regions is negligible. This is why more items have to be shipped here from the European part of the country. In 1980 more than a hundred million rubles' worth of items had to be delivered to the east. The shipment of this quantity of furniture required more than 10,000 railroad cars and rail freight charges were 5 million rubles. For example, ironing boards and tables from the Komi and Karelian ASSR's and Leningrad Oblast have to be shipped to Omsk Oblast every year.

The shipment of furniture in unassembled form could produce a significant reduction in shipping costs and would require less rolling stock. Whereas the value of the assembled furniture that can be shipped in a single railway car is 6,000 rubles, 15,000 rubles' worth of unassembled furniture can fit into a single car. This increases the use value of rolling stock 2.5-fold and doubles the effectiveness of shipping, excluding additional packing costs.

## HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

### INDIVIDUAL RURAL HOUSING

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by K. Kavmidinov, candidate in economics: "Rural Construction Perspectives"]

[Editorial Report] The May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee devoted much attention to the question of rural housing construction and to its part in the Food Program. Institutions of Gosbank are to play a major role by extending credit. The Program is to "Increase individual construction of homes on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to extend to the builders all possible financial and material resources."

[Text] Nationwide statistics indicate that the economic development of our country will promote the rapid growth of personal income. It increased by a factor of 1.4 during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. And during the past 16 years savings deposits by Soviet citizens increased by a factor of 10, while in our republic they increased by a factor of 11.

This then permits citizens to take a more active part in the resolution of important social issues, among them that of housing. For example, during the 10th Five-Year Plan rural dwellers, with some help from kolkhozes, built more than 54 percent of the housing.

State assistance is varied. It is hard to overestimate the significance of long term credit for the building of homes, for household goods and for the purchase of animals. Rural inhabitants of the republic have received R12 million for these items in the last five years. This is more than twice the amount of credit during the 9th Five-Year Plan.

Some far reaching efforts for improving the life of village dwellers are now taking place in the republic. Localities are being consolidated; rural dwellers of poorly-situated villages and of those with no hope of development are being resettled in these consolidated ones. State investment and long term credit for these goals are substantial. As a result there are thousands of families that have built or are building well-constructed modern homes and that have purchased their own farm animals.

In addition, initiative on the part of the population is being encouraged to bring about the planned equalization of contemporary living and housing conditions for rural and urban dwellers.

The government of the USSR issued a decree in October of last year on the construction of individual housing; advanced ways of giving help to those wanting to improve their housing conditions are foreseen.

This decree also entails the increased role of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations in expanding the construction of individual homes. The enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies are to play a client's role in the planning and construction by contract method of individual housing.

Of course it is very important to have the necessary materials for construction work. The lack of such materials will not only delay construction on a large scale but will also lead to abuse. Taking all of this into view, planning organs and trade organizations are to apportion from market funds various housing parts, sanitary and technical equipment, hardware and carpentry materials, and other building materials. The corresponding organizations are to render help to builders of individual homes in order to get these materials where they are needed.

The direct sale of building components, assemblies and other materials is directly authorized by the lumber industry, enterprises and institutions to their own workers at wholesale or retail prices when such a possibility exists.

This whole issue also touches upon bank credit for individual housing construction. First of all, the amount of long term credit for this purpose has been increased by a factor of from one and one-half to two. Credit will now be given in amounts up to R3,000 with 10 years to repay; repayment begins five years after the completion of construction. Credit up to R500 to be repaid in five years after the completion of work will be offered for major individual home repair, while credit up to R200 to be repaid in three years after the completion of work will be offered for the installation of natural gas in the individual home.

To encourage the construction of individual homes under these conditions, Gosbank is extending long term credit to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and consumers' cooperatives. Credit is repaid on preferential terms. It is given for a term of 20 years, and repayment begins once construction is completed. Half of the credit amount is to be repaid by sovkhozes and other organizations out of their funds for economic stimulation or out of the state budget. The remaining amount is to be repaid by the worker in monthly installments at the farm's business office or by sending the money through a savings bank or through the postal system.

Resolution of the rural housing problem calls for a corresponding organization of rural construction. The republic government in a series of decrees foresees the collective efforts in this work of state and inner-farm general

construction organizations; they are to specify amounts of capital investment, amounts of construction, assembly and contract work, and also their material and technical resources. This will greatly speed up matters. It is also necessary to greatly expand other means for organizing construction of individual housing in rural areas. One could set up, for example, inner-farm construction organizations. Another possibility in our view is the formation of special construction brigades on each farm; kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers without full time work or temporarily without work could staff them.

It is important today to get maximum use out of the increased production of local building materials. We cannot consider it a normal occurrence when the overwhelming majority of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not involved in the preparation of building materials from local sources, when they neglect even the production of unfinished bricks which can be used in the repair and construction of one story homes.

Further development of home construction in rural areas demands the use of all possibilities. State credit, the organization of contract work, the work of clients, and other means must all actively promote a successful resolution of this problem.

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## HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

### FURTHERING CONSTRUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSING

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 26, 1982 p 19

[Article entitled: "Furthering Construction of Individual Housing in Rural Areas"]

[Editorial Report] The May, 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee undertook a series of measures aimed at improving housing and living conditions of rural inhabitants. Particular attention was given to construction of individual houses. In many letters sent to us, our readers ask about credit arrangements to be provided by the USSR Gosbank for promoting the construction of individual housing. The department of long term credit for construction of individual housing of the USSR Gosbank has answered the following questions.

[Text] [Question] What sort of credit arrangements does Gosbank provide for individual housing construction in rural areas?

[Answer] The USSR Gosbank offers citizens loans for the construction and major repair of individual homes with yard buildings, for the installation of natural gas, and for hook-up to water and sewer systems.

By the decree of October 5, 1981 of the USSR Council of Ministers, "Construction of Individual Housing," credits in amounts of up to R3,000 can be extended to individual builders for the construction of homes with yard buildings; this loan can be paid off in ten years, beginning with the completion of construction.

Certain citizens fall into categories with increased amounts of credit. Kolkhoz workers who are turning to a more settled life style and workers of hunting and animal enterprises who belong to the ethnic groups of the North can receive loans from R3,500-6,000; a large part of the loan can be paid off at state budget expense or from the enterprise's funds. Loans for construction of individual housing of from R3,500-7,000 can be extended to those who are moving from farmsteads and smaller settlements in the UkrSSR, BSSR, the Baltic Republics and the non-Chernozem areas of RSFSR; part of the loan can be paid back by funds of the farm and from the state budget.

Credit for major repair of homes and for their hook-up to water and sewer systems is offered in amounts up to R500; repayment must be made within five years of the completion of work. Credit for the installation of natural gas is in amounts up to R200 per home with three years to pay. Major repair work, installation of natural gas, and hook-up to water and sewer systems is to be accomplished by borrowers within six months of receiving the loan.

[Question] What preferential terms can agricultural workers receive for the construction of homes with modern conveniences?

[Answer] The USSR Gosbank offers preferential credit terms for the construction of homes with modern conveniences in rural areas to workers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other state agricultural enterprises and consumer cooperatives. The amount of credit depends upon the estimated cost of construction. It is not to exceed cost limits for home construction set up by the Council of Ministers of union republics in accord with USSR Gosplan, Gosstroy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance and Gosbank and based on local building conditions. Such loans are to be paid back in 20 years upon completion of construction. One-half of this amount is to be paid by the kolkhoz, sovkhoz, state agricultural enterprise or consumer cooperative out of funds available to these farms for economic stimulation.

Farm workers who want to have their own home will, upon completion of work, make the first down payment which is equal to 20 percent of the estimated cost.

Directors of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other state agricultural enterprises and consumer cooperatives, in accord with the particular union, have the right to reduce the amount of the first down payment to ten percent of the estimated cost for those who recently were discharged from the military, for newlyweds and for young specialists, also for those on farms which have a labor shortage, and for workers of the more popular professions.

There is a one-half percent annual interest charge on loans for such home construction and a three percent charge for loans overdue over the extent of the late payment period.

Veterans of the Great Patriotic War are exempt from interest payments.

Principal and interest payments are made as indicated in the loan agreements. Payments are due every quarter. In the event of such financial difficulties that are in accord with current legislation, a loan deferment of up to five years may be given.

[Question] Where can one receive a loan?

[Answer] Loan arrangements are handled by the same branches of Gosbank that handle the current accounts of institutions, organizations, kolkhozes and their budget organizations in which the loan applicant works.

Those farms that have overdue loans cannot receive new ones for the same purpose until the former are paid back. In the same way, individuals with

overdue loans cannot receive a new one for the same purpose until, once again, the original one is paid back. Loans will not be given to those whose deductions according to the terms of the loan would amount to 50 percent of salary or to those dismissed from work for a variety of reasons.

Branches of Gosbank or of the farms, in order to ensure themselves that the loan will be paid back on time, will if necessary give the loan after having received a guarantee from the loan applicant's family members or relatives who have their own income.

The construction of the house cannot take longer than one year from the time the first part of the loan is received by the home builder.

[Question] And how is the loan arranged?

[Answer] In order to receive a loan for home construction and for its repair, organizations present the branch of Gosbank with a list of loan applicants, the necessary application and obligations for the amount of the loan. The loan applicant in turn presents the farm or branch of Gosbank an application for the loan and the terms of its repayment.

A loan for home construction also calls for the following: a certificate of land use for the plot on which the house is being built, construction plans which must be in accord with local regulations and which must be approved by the rayon building inspector, and a building permit.

If the loan is to be used for home repair, installation of natural gas, or hook-up to water and sewer systems, then the following are necessary: certificate of home ownership of the loan applicant, the insured value of the house from State Insurance, and a list of the work for which the loan is needed.

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## CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

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### BASIC DIRECTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN

Moscow MYASNAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 8-9

[Article by G. G. Remizova, USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, N. N. Tsukerman and T. V. Ageyeva, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Meat Industry]

[Text] The improvement of labor conditions for working women is a matter of great concern in our country. In the meat industry, for example, several measures have been taken to reduce the amount of manual labor performed by women, to improve their skills and to teach them combination jobs. The incorporation of new equipment and the latest technology, the modernization of equipment and the mechanization of materials handling, transport and warehousing operations freed more than 6,000 women employed in production areas with hazardous working conditions or heavy physical labor and transferred around 10,000 working women from manual to mechanized operations in 1979 and 1980.

The guaranteed safe operation of equipment in basic and auxiliary production areas, the installation of equipment in safety enclosures, the more reliable operation of equipment and automatic safety devices and the provision of workers with individual means of protection are being given special attention at enterprises and organizations.

In 1979 and 1980 the measures taken to improve medical services for women included the organization of advance preventive care in around 50 public health centers, the construction of a preventive care clinic at the Borisovo Meat Combine and the construction of a therapeutic mud and water cure facility with a swimming pool at the preventive health care clinic of the Alma-Ata Meat Canning Combine for the treatment of polyarthritis, muscular ailments, gastrointestinal complaints and other health problems.

The number of kindergarten and Pioneer camps available to workers' families is constantly rising. For the convenience of working women, order desks, divisions for the sale of semicooked meals and consumer service centers have been opened at the majority of enterprises.

Scientific research on various aspects of the hygiene of women's labor has been conducted on a much broader scale for the efficient use of women's labor and the elaboration of corrective measures. For example, research was conducted at the

All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Meat Industry to learn the effects of production factors on the state of health and specific functions of the female organism. The project included gynecological and hygienic studies. During the gynecological studies, women were surveyed and gynecological illnesses, the functional state of the female organism and the pre-natal and post-natal health of pregnant women were studied. Hygienic research and production shops included the study of the influence of technological equipment, the working position, the labor process and environmental factors (the lifting and carrying of heavy objects, work posture, pressure on the abdominal area, bad weather, vibration, noise, etc.) on the health of working women.

Since one of the main factors with a negative effect on the female organism is physical exertion, the daily work schedule in each working position was drawn up and the daily physical exertion of working women was assessed. It was learned that the performance of several operations in basic production processes in the meat industry requires physical exertion exceeding the permissible level (average exertion).

To reduce the physical strain of labor, physical exertion must be assessed at each enterprise in accordance with the Intersectorial Requirements and Normative Materials on the Scientific Organization of Labor, which are supposed to be taken into account when new enterprises are designed, existing enterprises are remodeled and technological processes and equipment are developed, and which were ratified by the State Committee of the USSR for Labor and Social Problems, the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Science and Technology, USSR Gosstroy and the AUCCTU and approved by the USSR Ministry of Health and the State Committee of the USSR for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision.

The principal ways of reducing physical strain are the mechanization and automation of production processes and materials handling operations, the efficient placement of equipment and chutes and the provision of enterprises with mechanized means of intrashop transport. Besides this, the efficient combination of jobs throughout the entire work day must be organized and output norms must be adjusted so that physical strain does not exceed the permissible limit for working women (average exertion).

The organization of working positions in accordance with the ergonomic requirements of State Standard 12.2.032-78 "SSBT. The Working Position for the Performance of Work in a Seated Position. General Ergonomic Requirements" and State Standard 12.2.033-78 "SSBT. The Working Position for the Performance of Work in a Standing Position. General Ergonomic Requirements" is of considerable significance in reducing the fatigue of women during the work day.

The normalization of hygienic conditions in working positions (noise, vibration, light, gas, dust, temperature, relative humidity, etc.) in accordance with existing state standard also has a considerable therapeutic effect.

The provision of working women with medical care is one of the main ways of ensuring the labor safety and health of women. Preventive pre-hiring examinations and periodic medical exams with an obstetrician-gynecologist in attendance must be

organized for the prevention of the effects of hazardous and harmful production factors and the prevention and early detection of occupational diseases in working women at enterprises.

One of the measures that has been taken to preserve the health of women is the transfer of these women, when the gynecological need arises, for 1 or 2 days from jobs in which they lift and carry heavy objects under the conditions of higher temperatures and other unfavorable factors to production areas with lighter labor and more favorable working conditions.

For the personal hygiene of women, special facilities should be equipped in accordance with the requirements of the Rules of Safety Equipment and Sanitary Facilities for the Meat Industry and SNIIP [Construction Norms and Regulations] II-92-76 "Auxiliary Buildings and Facilities of Industrial Enterprises." The network of preventive care clinics at enterprises should be broadened in accordance with the existing standard of 10 accommodations for 1,000 workers in order to preserve the health of working women.

These basic directions on the improvement of working conditions and the preservation of the health of women lie at the basis of the Recommendations on the Employment of Women in the Meat Industry. The recommendations also include specific measures to reduce physical strain, improve working conditions and prevent accidents during the operation and maintenance of basic technological equipment. The implementation of the recommendations will lower the illness rate of working women and allow them to work for many years in a highly able-bodied state. The recommendations will also be a useful guide in the compilation of comprehensive plans for the improvement of working conditions and labor safety, as well as therapeutic sanitary measures and official sanitary and technical regulations in jobs and at enterprises.

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